s, if payment be made in advance. All remittances are to be made, and all letters ing to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to ed, (FOST PAID,) to the General Agent.

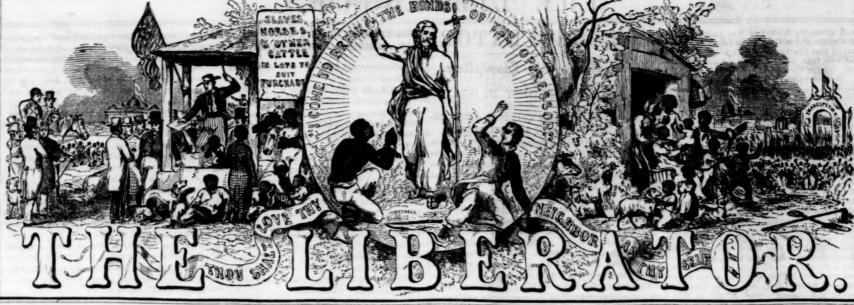
Advertisements making less than one square inone times for 75 cents—one square for \$1 00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, leaniz and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are auand to receive subscriptions for the Liberator.

The following gentlemen constitute the Financial tee, but are not responsible for any of the debts the paper, viz :-- FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GRAY EDNEND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and WESTELL PHILLIPS.
WESTELL PHILLIPS.
THE LIBERATOR, both sides of

ion are impartially allowed a hearing.

WM LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

VOL. XXIV. NO. 32.



Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Manfind.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

No Union with Slaveholbera!

THE U. S. CONSTITUTION IS 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH

T'Yes! IT CANNOT BE DENIED—the slavehold ords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions TO

CURE THE PERPETUITY OF THEIR DOMINION OVER THEIR

SLAVES. The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the second was

of preserving the Atlanta mark trade; the SLAVES—an engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal

to the principles of popular representation, of a repre-sentation for staves—for articles of merchandize, under

the name of persons in fact, the oppressor repre-

senting the oppressed ! . . . To call government thus con-

stituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of

riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is to establish an artificial

majority in the slave representation over that of the

free people, in the American Congress; AND THEREBY

TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-

UATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.' - John Quincy Adams.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1854.

WHOLE NUMBER 1047.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

N.

BOUTHERN PATRIOTISM !

The following were among the 'regular toasts,' hich, it is said, 'were read and received in a be-ming manner,' at the recent 4th of July celebra-Tallanoosa County, Alabama :-Moditionism, Fanaticism, and all the schisms and

of the day .- Great obstacles in the way of and the peaceful relations of communi-ay their advocates, aiders and abettors, ted as they deserve by every honest patriot tha Mitchel, the Irish Patriot .- One of Ireland's

t sons. Groaning under the hand of British ssion, he was a patriot. Breathing the free at patronage and encouragement from the o which his manly bearing, enlightened and liberal sentiments upon the great quesns of the day so pre-eminently entitle him. ign Connivance and Abolition Contrivance .-

and our resources great : foreign blinks canalarm, nor can abolition winks intimidate us. ner, Wade of Co .- The people of the South nd upon the institutions of the South are nifest. You invite your deluded followers to and bloodshed, but skulk like cowards in the purselves, to avoid the just indignation of an

as with Spain .- May they be speedily ted by a cession of Cuba to our government quid pro quo. Her proximity to our shores our political relations makes her the apple of eye and the darling of our hearts. 'The a' must have her, and it is hereby re-resolvrge and respectable number of sovereigns

blana .- May her policy ever be such as to enand welfare of her people, and man ney of her institutions.

Fanatical, Hypocritical, Anti-Neoving and strife-stirring Clergy-North and elsewhere. - Sirs, by your long re known. It requires but little penetraare known. It requires but little penetra-Traitors and cut-throats may for but all true friends to their do now, and will ever condemn you.

Memory of those who fell on the battle-fields ve souls, you died in the cause of ontry. In the hearts of your countrymen ill ever be cherished, and by them your y appreciated. Green be the turf that covdistant graves, and paleied the hand that

The late demonstrations of the North .- The best an ansound state of public morals. good and true of all parties deplore them plish, the bayonet can.

By C. T. STRONG, Esq. - The Hon. Caleb Mass .- The scholar, the patriot, and For his just and manly defence of deserves the thanks of the untry, and especially the South.

- Schooding .- Gen. His Highness Antonio de Santa Ana .- First in war, then out of it : peace, then out of it; first in the hearts of trymen, then out of them : in Mexico. norrow. The man of vicissitudes and one leg-more slice of your territory, General, and

At the same celebration, as if to burlesque all maginable, the following toasts were drank : By N. D. SHIELDS, Esq. - The Country we live in. pointed to the East, beckoning the all nations to come and take shelter

Righteousness evalteth a nation, but sin is a re-A upon any people.'-A good, wise and judiadministration of a government will always are a willing obedience on the part of the gov-

True Liberty and true Religion .- Not incompatiwith each other, or the genius of our institu-s, but a death-blow to all priestcraft and

The World, the whole World .- A happy reconcilia of all differences—civil, religious and politi-a speedy downfall to Satan's reign, succeeded be ushering in of the millenium morn, when cease to strive against nation, and

The following were among the toasts drank at a

South Carolina-The unruly member of the on; insulted and contemned by an arrogant presumptuous Abolition faction, she yet wears chains in deference to her sister States.

Virginia-The recent outrage perpetrated upon of her citizens will no doubt urge her to desc-te the unboly thought of a longer continuance the Union

We detest and despise the Union, and openly are our allegiance only to a Southern Confed-

The following were among the volunteer toasts, first being offered by the President of the

The Abolitionists of Boston-Language fails to

an adequate expression of our contempt for

By one of the Committee of Arrangements-Sucby one of the Committee of Arrangements—Suc-ies to the Missourians in obtaining and maintain-ig the possession of every foot of land in the ter-itories of Nebraska and Kansas—may they be men of determined bravery, to tar and feather every faskee who may dare pollute the air with his leastly presence.

-May the insidious machinations of Great incipate the slaves of Cuba to give her agth against American acquisition, prove abor-as did their attempts to enslave America in

The Fugilive Slave Law-Carried out in the case ourns; it cost the United States \$50,000 and a owner \$3,000; full enough to buy the freedom all the ragged mobs in shape of Yankee Abolinism.

The New York Herald-Its Editor, a Northern and with Southern principles: May be still conquarter be exposed to public view.

as what is denounced in the Morth as the 'old of aboninations.' Nor do we expect ever to trouble ourselves about the matter. When the question was under discussion in Congress, it created no interest—certainly no excitement, in the whole South. When it passed, the South shot no guns and kindled no bonfires. The North has had all the greatenest. The North has had all the greatenest. the excitement. The measure was conceived in the North. The leading statesmen of the North were

infinitely more chivalric in their onslaughts upon the States South—whose heroes and statesmen were the chief architects of this great Republic—than upon 'principalities and powers, and wicked spirits in high places.' They seek, with maniac valor, to pollute with the blood of civil war, the graves of Washington, Jefferson, Marion, Munroe, Madison, Sumpter, Jackson, Clay, and others, the most illustrious champions of our country's greatness and renown—the men who purchased by their blood and their wisdom, even the liberty which these fanatics abuse in scattering political and religious fire-brands, arrows and death broadcast over the land; yes, with mad daring they seek the disruption of our Republic, while they shrink with mean poltroonery from any rencounter with the mean poltroonery from any rencounter with the hosts of the prince of the power of the air, 'the spirit that now worketh in the children of disobedie,' against whom they pretend it is their chief business to wage unceasing battle.'

bating the talents and perhaps also the infidelity of the latter. He is not to be taken as a fair spec-imen of the New England Orthodox clergy, though a good many of them are more or less tinetured with the same weakness and folly. On the other hand, there are great numbers of them who disarprove and lament such pulpit demoralization, and youd the capacity of drudge in society.

From the Richmond Whig. DESECRATING THE SABBATH.

It is no uncommon occurrence, of late days, for the Puritans of New England to descerate the Sab-bath in listening to the rantings of infuriated ab-olitionists, on that day, done up in the form of remons. The descendants of our strait-laced pu itanical forefathers now substitute a morbid political creed for the Bible, from which they draw their texts, the political hustings for the pulpit, and a set of outcast political hacks, clothed in the livery garb of Heaven, the better to enable them to this by the reception of an incendiary pamphlet with the following imposing title-page: 'Massawith the following imposing title-page: 'Massachasetts in Mourning: A Sermon preached in
Worcester on Sunday, June 4th, 1854. By Thomthe following manner :-

sion, asks, 'Can they even give us any thing so 'Great Nation!' Philip of Macedon was conquerged!' We think we could suggest a more deserved fate for all such religious reprobates and trai-ed and swept off two-and-thirty cities, selling their

whose builder and maker is God.' The name of a egro seems to have become more precious, certainly more conducive to excitement, than the mame of Jesus which onght to be above every harme.'

'All the best locations lowing extract:

lowing extract:

'All the best locations lowing extract:

'All the best locations which in the North were its nursing fathers. It was understood to be a favorite measure of the President, one of the most distinguished of Northern Patriots. At all events, it became a law in accordance with the forms prescribed by the Constitution. It has the image and superscription of Cæsar, and let Cæsar attend to it. Ministers of the Gospel have nobler objects to claim their attention and employ their talents. They are engaged in a great work, and should not come down to mingle in the melee of such paltry and petty feuds. 'Let the potsherds of the earth.'

'The Nebraska bill is now discussed, instead of the awful retributions of eternity.' Negro emanneipation is urged, to the utter forgetfulness of redemption from sin. 'Free territory' is a locality of more frequent mention and more enchanting sweetness than 'the city which hath foundations, whose builder and maker is God.' The name of a negro seems to have become more precious, certainly more conducive to excitement, than the name of Jesus which ought to be above every name.'

'These spiritual knights-errant, who appear to think they have a divine commission to correct all the wrongs, real and imaginary, in our nation, are infinitely more chivaliric in their onslaughts upon the States South—whose heroes and statesmen user a country to love; and they will take pleasure in despising such traitors and doughfaces as Beninn, Houston, Bell, and their Free-Soil allies.'

Of the author of this letter, the Mississippian thus the chief architects of this great Republic—than

NORTHERN MECHANICS, READ THIS! The Spartanburg Express compliments the mechanics of the North—and the merchants also!—in the following unequivocal manner:—

business to wage unceasing battle.'

The following extract will show how the abolition ravings of some infuriated preachers at the North are viewed in the latitude of Richmond. We fully concur with the Whig in regarding such preaching as a desecration of the Sabbath, the pulpit, and of the ministerial profession; but the Whig does injustice to the Northern clergy as a body, when it groups them in such wretched company. This Higginson, if we mistake not, has been indicted as one of the rioters whose operations resulted in the murder of constable Batchelder at Boston. From all that we have heard about him, we judge that he is another Theodore Parker, buting the talents and corphans also the infidelity that left and capacity, are perfect done in society, continually carping about slave born, who, from want of capacity, are perfect dones in society, continually carping about slave drones in society, continually carping about slave competition, and their inability to acquire respec-table position and employment, when in fact their natural acquirements and ambition do not excel the wisdom of the mole. They never look beyond the point of their nose, or aspire to anything be

are not partakers of the sin, either in sympathy or act.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

The intelligent mercantile class will collect us from the North, and settle, are generally valuable acquisitions to society, and every way qualified to sustain our institution,' but the most of them, are pests to society, dange the slave population, and ever ready to nation, against the interest of the slaveholder. against the laws of the country, and against the peace of the commonwealth.

SELECTIONS.

TRIUMPHS OF THE SLAVE POWER.

Extracts from 'A Sermon of the Dangers which we devil in, for Orthodox ministers of the We have recently had an illustration of the Music Hall, on Sunday, July 2, 1854, by Theodore the Music Hall, on Sunday, July 2, 1854, by THEODORE

Worcester on Sunday, June 4th, 1854. By Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Minister of Worcester all over with the liberties of America. Everthing must go down, and the heel of the typant will be deliver himself of a load of hypocritical cant in the following manner:— You have imagined my subject beforehand, for tria, to Italy, or to Siberia, for our freedom; or

'You have imagined my subject beforehand, for there is but one subject on which I could preach, or you could listen, to-day. Yet, how hard it is to say one word of that! You do not ask, at a funeral, that the bereaved mourners themselves should speak, but you call in one a little farther removed, to utter words of comfort, if comfort there be. But to-day is, or should be, to every congregation in Massachusetts, a day of funeral service—we are all mourners, and what is there for me to say?

The above is the introductory paragraph to the delectable Sabbath-day sermon that follows. It is a tissue of hypocrisy, blasphemy and treason throughout. We make but one more extract to show the character of this nefarious production now sent to the South for circulation. It is as follows:—

'Do not despair of the Republic,' says some one, remembring the heavest held Roman moute. But it is the father of Lies! There are mottoes about the Common—'They mutually pledged to each membering the hopeful old Roman motto. But they had to despair of that one in the end—and why not of this open and their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred membering the hopeful old Roman motto. But they had to despair of that one in the end—and why not of this one also? Why, when we are going on, step by step, as older republies have done, should we expect to stop just as we reach the brink of Niagara? The love of liberty grows stronger every year, some think, in some places. Thirty years ago, it cost only twenty-five dollars to restore a fugitive slave from Boston, but now it costs \$100,000—but still the slave is restored. I suppose, is the opinion of Thomas Sims and Anthony there are thousands of hearts which stand pledged to liberty now, and these may save the State, in spite of her officials and her military; but can they save the nation? They may give us disumion instead of destination. the nation? They may give us disunion instead of despotism, but can they give us anything better? Can they even give us anything so good?' Can their sons should prove recreant to the trust!' It they even give us anything so good?'

The miscalled Rev. Thomas Wentworth Higginson, in discourzing to his pieus New England audience, consoles them with the idea that the South can give them disunion instead of despotism, but pendence Day!' The foolish press of France, they can give them nothing better, and, before descending from his eloquent flight, on that occarion, asks, 'Can they even give us any thing so 'Great Nation!' Philip of Macadon responses

So was it in the days of old; they ate, they drank, they planted, they builded, they married, they were given in marriage, until the day that Noah entered into the Ark, and the Flood came and devoured them all!

We in the control of the Southern States they may breed slaw the Southern States they may breed slaw the Southern States they may breed slaw to southern States they may breed slaw they may breed slaw the southern States they may breed slaw they may breed slaw the southern States they may breed slaw they may be seen to southern t

Well, is this to be the end? Was it for this the Pilgrims came over the sea? Does Forefathers' Rock assent to it? Was it for this that the New England elergy prayed, and their prayers became the law of the land for a hundred years? Was it for this that Cotton planted in Boston a little branch of the Lord's vine, and Roger Williams and Higginson—he still lives in an undegenerate son—did the same in the city which they called of Peace, Salem? Was it for this that Eliot carried the Gospel to the Indians? that Chauncey and Edwards and Hopkins and Mayhew and Channing and Ware labored and prayed? for this that our fathers fought—the Adamses, Washington, Hancock? for this that there was an eight years' war, and at housand batte fields? for this the little monuments at Acton, Concord, Lexington, West Cambridge, Danvers, and the great one over there on the spot which our fathers' blood made so red; Shall America become Asia Minor? New England, Italy? Boston such as Athens—dead and rotten? Yes? if we do not mend, and speedily in the rinter states the working and whoman in the world, in their individual capacity, may protest against the hidrodust capacity, and although every man and although ev on the spot which our lathers follood made so red ?
Shall America become Asia Minor? New England,
Italy! Boston such as Athens—dead and rotten? Yes! if we do not mend, and speedily
mend. Ten years more, and the Liberty of America is all gone. We shall fall—the laugh, the byword, the proverb, the scorn, the mock of the nation, whe shall error against as Hall from beneath.

for truth and right; I recollect those old Hebrew was sent to Washington to negotiate a treaty Prophets, earth's nobler sons, Poets and Saints; which the question of the fisheries was to recall to mind the greatest, noblest, purest soul lat ever blossomed in this dusty world ;—and I that ever blossomed No! Truth shall triumph. Justice shall be say, 'No!' Truth shall triumph, Justice shall be law! And if America fail, though she is one-fortieth of God's family, and it is a great loss, there are other nations behind us; our Truth shall not perish, even if we go down. But we shall not

I look into your eyes, young men and women, thousands of you, and men and women far enough from young! I look into the eyes of fifty thousand other men and women, whom, in the last eight months, I have spoken to, face to face, and they

and beneath, here is a perennial plant—it is green all the year through. When this willow branch all the year through.

RELIGION AND THE NEBRASKA BILL!

The states of Demosthenes could not rouse degenerate Athens from her idle sleep. She also fell—the fairest of all free States; corrupted first—forgetful of God's unit on the same time, and has so earlierly absorbed the powers of our mind, that we have not bestowed more than a very hasty glance at what is denounced in the North as the 'bill of abominations.' Nor do we expect ever to trouble the same to the it would be that they be furnished with rope enough to hang them, on Boston Common, until they meet a traitor's doom.

The Anti-Slavery feeling of this country has always been met in the United States with the argument that every nation must control its own internal affairs, without the interference of any of the same time, and transonable emanations, do not meet with the same time, and the same time to substitute the same time to be states; corrupted first—forgetful of God's life and the same time to the Ark, and the Flood came and when this argument is argument is argument is argument is argument interference, no one can doubt it validity. Our Government has no right to interpolate they builded, they married, they were given in marriage, until the day that Noah entered into the Ark, and the Flood came and devoured them all!

The Anti-Slavery feeling of this country has always been met in the United States with the argument that every nation must control its own internal affairs, without the interference of any of the same time, and has so the substitution of all classes of society there, but from the frequency of their occurrence, we are constrained to believe that there is something rotten in the same time to the Ark, and the Flood came and devoured them all!

Sure I have just read, with great surprise, in the same time to prove and when this argument interference, no one can doubt it validity. Our Government interference, no one can doubt the validity. Our Government interference, no one can doubt the validity. Our Government interference, no one can doubt the validity. Our Well, is this to be the end? Was it for this the them in the market, as we breed and sell cattle: the Southern States they may breed slaves and sell

ply because the Almighty has seen fit to create him with a dark skin. The jail fees are heavy in Charleston, and the charges for maintenance in prison are placed exorbitantly high; so that it is a profitable thing for the gaoler to keep the negroes or mulattoes in durance. When the vessel is about word, the proverh, the scorn, the mock of the nations, who shall cry against us. Hell from beneath shall be moved to meet us at our coming, and in derision shall it welcome us;

"The heir of all the ages, and the youngest born of time."

We shall lie down with the unrepentant prodigals of old time, danned to everlasting infamy and shame.

Would you have it so! Shall it be!

Toolitable thing for the gaoler to keep the negroes or mulattoes in durance. When the vessel is about to sail, the prisoner is required to pay all the expenses incurred; if he is unable to pay, the captain is called upon for them, and if he cannot give the money, or is unwilling to give, the innocent man is sold into slavery to pay these iniquitous charges. Every year subjects of Queen Victoria are thus sent into hondage, for no crime against either human or Divine law. The matter has from time to time been brought under the notice of Her Would you have it so! Shall it be!

To-day, America is a debauched young man, of good blood, fortune, and family, but the companion of gamesters and brawlers; recking with wine; wasting his substance in riotous living; in the lap of harlots squandering the life which his mother gave him. Shall he return! Shall he perish! One time to time been brought under the notice of Her Majesty's Government, who have always promised

of harlots squandering the life which his mother gave him. Shall he return? Shall he perish? One day may determine.

Shall America thus die? I look to the past,—Asia, Africa, Europe,—and they answer, 'Yes!' Where is the Hebrew Commonwealth; the Roman Republic; where is liberal Greece,—Athens and many a far-famed Ionian town; where are the Commonwealths of Mediæval Italy; the Teutonic free cities—German, Dutch, or Swiss? They have all perished. Not one of them is left. Parian Statues of Liberty, sorely mutilated, still remain but the Parian rock whence Liberty once hewed her sculptures out—it is all gone. Shall America thus perish? Greece and Italy both answer, 'Yes!' I question the last fifty years of American history, and it says, 'Yes!' I look to the American pulpit, I ask the five million Sunday Scholars. and they say, 'Yes!' I lask the Federal Court, the Democratic Party, and the Whig, and the answer is still the same.

But I close my eyes on the eleven past missteps we have taken for Slavery; on that seven-fold clandestine corruption. I forget the Whig party; I forget the present Administration: I forget the Judges of the Courts; I remember the grave of my father, the lessons of my mother's life; I look to the Spirit of this Age,—it is the nineteenth century, not the ninth: I look to the history of Mankind; I remember the save power was too great; and a friend of ours, who left Boston a week after the riot, tells us that that he stated that hopes were entertained that the State of South Carolina would ameliorate its laws, and thus prevent the necessity of any further steps being taken. Mr. Kinnaird allowed himself to be satisfied with these hopes, and the subject was dropped.

We cannot imagine upon what ground Lord John Russell could give utterance to any expectations such as those here quoted. At the very time he did so, the slavery party in the States were urging on a measure which throws open the whole the visit of Europe—to the history of states of the villary is accomplished, and slavery is stronger look to the history of the Anglo-Saxons in America, and the history of Mankind; I remember the who left Boston a week after the riot, tells us that who left Boston a week after the riot, tells us that now the people say, It was folly to make such a row for a nigger! In New York no excitement was caused at all. But, notwithstanding all this, our Government hopes!—and when Lord Elgin settled, and peace guaranteed by mutual concession, it does not appear that this question of the injustice systematically committed at Charleston was alluded to. We do not wish to depreciate the value of an agreement upon a subject, which, not long ago, threatened us with serious difficulties, but we do most emphatically protest against this but we do most emphatically protest against the ignoring of a great question of human rights. And what is the result of our tacit endurance of this wrong! We read in the New York Enquirer, that when the treaty negotiated by Lord Elgin is to be laid before the Senate, some southern Senate is entified a other men and women, whom, in the last eight to be laid before the Senate, some southern Senators, No! America shall not fail!

I remember the women who were never found faithless when a sacrifice was to be offered to great principles; I look up to my God, and I look into my own heart, and I say, We shall not fail! We shall not fail!

Slave Law to our possessions in North America. The United States Senate has carried the Fugitive The United States Senate has carried the Fugures This, at my side, it is the willow! it is the Slave Law, has passed the Nebraska Bill, has been symbol of weeping:—but its leaves are decidoous; successful in every attempt which it has made to the autumn wind will strew them on the ground; extend the slave power: why should it not pass these clauses !

From our files of American papers, received by

and beneath, here is a perennial plant—it is green all the year through. When this willow branch is leafless, the other is green with hope, and its buds are in its bosom; its buds will blossom. So it is with America.

Did our fathers live! Are we dead! Even in our ashes live their holy fires! Boston only sleeps; one day she will wake! Massachusetts will stir again! New England will rise and walk! the vanished North be found once more, queenly and majestic! Then it will be seen that Slavery is weak and powerless in itself, only a phantom of the night.

Slavery is a 'Finality,' is it! There shall be no 'Agitation,'—not the least,—shall there! There is a Hispaniola in the South, and the South knows it. She sits on a powder magazine, and then plays with fire, while Humanity shoots rockets all over the world. To mutilate, to torture, to burn to death revolted Africans whom outrage has stung to crime—that is only to light the torches of San Domingo. This Black Bondage will be Red Freedom, one day; nay, Lust, Vengeance, redder yet. I would not wait till that Flood comes and devours all.

When the North stands up, manfully, united, when the North stands up, manfully, united, we can tear down slavery in a single twelvemonth; and when we do unite, it must not be only to destroy Slavery in the territories, but to uproot every fragment of Slavery throughout this whole wide land. Then leanness will depart from our souls; then the blessing of God will come upon us; we shall have a Commonwealth based on righteousness, which is the strength of any people, and shall stand longer than Ægypt,—National Fidelity to God our age-outlasting Pyramid!

How feeble seems a single nation; how powerless a solitary man! But one of a family of forty, we can do much. How much is Italy, Rome. Greece, Palestine, Ægypt, to the world! The solitary man—a Luther, a Paul, a Jesus—he outweighs millions of coward souls! Each one of you take heed that the Republic receive no harm!!

Six—I have just read, with great surprise, in your paper of yesterday's date, a correspondence between Mr. G. N. Sanders, the American Consul, and M. Kossuth, relative to M. Mazzini's letter on American Slavery, which I forwarded to you for publication some time ago.

Mr. Sanders states that 'the letter is without

date; and, as Mazzini is not now in London to answer for himself, we are left to guess at the time it swer for himself, we are left to guess at the time it was written. It speaks against slavery in general; but not a word occurs in it about American affairs in any way.

* * I regret, therefore, to see the letter so introduced by the gentleman giving it publicity as to lead to the impression that it was intended by Muzzini to bear upon the slave controversy now convulsing the United States.'
M. Kossuth, in reply, after expressing his views against foreign interference with American slaveagainst foreign interference with American slavey, concludes by saying, 'You are quite right in our belief that Mazzini's letter has no reference

your belief that Mazzini's letter has no reference to the present agitation in the United States.'

I deem it to be my duty to reply to these statements, inasmuch as they put both Mazzini, the Abolition Society, and myself, in a wrong position. I will take up each point scriatim. I. In March last, the Committee of the Anti-Slavery League contemplated holding a public meeting in Manchester, and through their Chairman, Dr. Beard, invited Mazzini to be present, with the knowledge that he had expressed sympathy with the most radical section of the American anti-slavery party, and warm admiration for William Lloyd Garrison. The reply of Mazzini, which now lies arrison. The reply of Mazzini, which now lies fore me, is dated London, March 25th. I should nave sent copies of it to the newspapers at the time, out being desirous that it should be read at our contemplated meeting. I kept it back for two months, with the hope that the excitement of the bublic mind on the war question would so far abate s to render it prudent for us to hold the meeting. We were, however, obliged to abandon the project; whereupon I at once forwarded you a copy of the

2. Mazzini's letter is something more than a de-nunciation of slavery 'in general.' He expresses his 'gratitude' at being invited to attend our meetins; gratitude at being invited to attend our meeting; his 'earnest sympathy' with our 'noble aim;' his determination to help us, if 'he can'; and declares that 'no man ought ever to inscribe on his flag the sacred word 'Liberty,' who is not prepared to shake hands cordially with those, whoever they are, who will attach their names to the Constitu tion of the Association.' The Constitution, in its fourth article, states that the following are among he agencies to be employed by the Society:

the agencies to be employed by the Society:—
'To circulate correct intelligence in Great Britain, in regard to the evils of slavery and the slave trade; to inform the public mind as to the objects and principles of the abolitionists, especially those of the United States; to correspond with the friends of the cause in various countries; and to sympathize with and sustain them in their arduous labors, as far as is consistent with the principles of this Society.

To demand that the colored subjects of the British the state of the princip shall have

crown, who visit the slave States of America, shall have the same measure of freedom as is accorded to American citizens who visit this country; and to carry this

principle into full and complete effect.

To employ every suitable effort to enlighten the consciences of the slaveholders and their supporters, as to the moral turpitude and unchristian character of the system which they uphold, and to endeavor to elicit the testimony of the religious denominations of this country against the conduct of the ecclesiastical bodies of the United States which countenance slavery.'

Moreover, the address which precedes the Con-Moreover, the address which precedes the Constitution (a copy of which I enclose) recognizes the American Anti-Slavery Society, of which Mr. Wm. Lloyd Garrison is President, not as the only anti-slavery party in the United States, but as the great vital organization in which the hopes of the abelitionists must for the most variety of the abolitionists must for the most part centre,' so that however Mr. Sanders and M. Kossuth may lament the facts, at which I rejoice, they must believe that Mazzini, unlike some of his a sympathizes actively not only with the oppressed in Italy and Hungary, and throughout Europe, but with the down-trodden victims of republican op-pression, who are as much entitled to his pity and

pression, who are as much entitled to his pity and his help as the suffering in his own land.

The 'policy' of Kossuth may be advanced, but it is a grave question whether his fair fame will be improved by his asking for our interference in the affairs of Hungary, while, at the same time, for the purpose of gaining the support of the pro-slavery party, he is strenuously advocating 'non-interference,' on our part, with that 'peculiar institution' which John Wesley justly stigmatized as being 'the sum of all villanies.'

Mr. Sanders makes some very extraordinary statements relative to American slavery. He has great

ments relative to American slavery. He has great faith (and wishes the democrats of Europe to have an equal measure of it) in 'the honor, and justice, and generosity of the Southern States'; and thinks and generosity of the Southern States; and thinks that the question of slavery may be safely left to them. Does Kossuth act upon the principle of confiding the cause of freedom in Hungary to Francis Joseph, and in Naples to the Bourbon tyrants? But if the slaveholders have 'honor, and justice, and But if the slaveholders have 'honor, and justice, and generosity'; if they really desire the abolition of slavery, how comes it that, step by step, since the Decharation of Independence, they have added the following slave States to the Union—Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, Missouri, Arkanas, and Texas, and that in flagranticolation of the Missouri compromise, and of the wishes of the great majority of the people of the North, they have just added the enormous Territory of Nebraska to their dark domains! If they prize 'honor and justice,' why do they break solemn compacts, and openly advocate robbery and murder,—for the seizure of Cuba or Mexico would occasion both,—with no other object than to inoccasion both,-with no other object

Yours, very respectfully, FRED. W. CHESSON. Hon. Sery to Anti-Slavery League.
Manchester, July 2, 1854.

Mr. CHESSON, in a recent letter to the Syracuse.

N. Y.) Wesleyan, says-The Kossuth and Sanders correspondence, to which I called your attention last week, has produced a magnificent letter, in the London Daily which I called your accention has ween, has not duced a magnificent letter, in the London Daily Nears, from (I have no doubt,) Miss Martineau, who employs the nom de guerre of 'A Republican.' She exposes with the faithfulness of an Apostle the immorality of Kossuth's non-interference doctrine, and with the skill of a true logician, she utilized the state of the state

terly demolishes his weak and insincere arguments.
It is remarkable, says she, that Kossuth does not appear to see as Mazzini does, that the owners of men can never be effectual champions of human freedom.

Now, M. Kossuth may write to the Americans that he will not recognize and distinguished by the control of the co my divisions, but not the less, nor the less publicly, do these divisions exist. He may say that he looks

to the brotherhood of the whole people as an undivided body of sincere Republicans, but he will not make one man on earth forget that there is a whole race within the bounds of that Republic, who are held in no brotherhood at all; and that some of these 'sincere Republicans,' while advocating the rights of free thoughtover brute obedience in Europe, are enforcing that 'brute obedience' at all risks in America. No; this infidelity to principle and truth is not the way to advance the cause of libertruin is not the way to advance the cause of liker-ty anywhere, or under any circumstances. To per-ceive and tell the truth, and to sympathize with the genuine Republicans, instead of insulting by ignoring them, is the only way to serve the good

cause, either in Europe or America.'
There is some good talk for you. I wonder how that precious Republican, Mr. Sanders, liked it. He is quite silent.

F. W. CHESSON.

From the Boston Post. THE TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE EMANCIPATION OF NEGRO SLAVES

IN THE BRITISH WEST INDIA ISLANDS. Messrs. Editors-Permit me to call your attention to a few facts in connection with the above anniversary. There are two sorts of anniversaries, joyful and sorrowful. There are some anniversa ries, also, that partake of both these qualities; instance, the anniversary of a great victory will be a source of joy and merriment to the victo-rious party, and a source of sorrow to the victims. Of the latter character is the anniversary now be fore us. In order to make my meaning plain, let us calmly review the facts in the case.

On the 28th of August, 1833, an act passed the British parliament for abolishing slavery in the British colonies in the West Indies, (viz. 3 and 4 William IV.) and came into operation on the first of August, 1834. This act provided that £20,000,-000 sterling should be applied to the liberation of the slaves. By this act, 770,280 slaves, of all ages and both sexes, were made free. Looking at this side of the picture all seems pleasant and desirable; but unfortunately it has a reverse side. Let us look

at that for a moment.

It having been voted that the immense sum of \$100,000,000 should be paid for the slaves, the next question was how it should be raised. I am not certain how the first five million of pounds was raised; in all probability it was by the issue of exchequer bills, which would amalgamate in the national debt. We have, however, in Lawson's History of Banking, a full account of the borrowing of the remaining £15,000,000 sterling of the Bank of England.

Mr. Lawson says-By virtue of the act 3 and 4 William IV., e. 73, the sum of £15,000,000 was in the year 1835 borrowed for the compensation to the owners of slaves in the British colonies, upon the

The contributors were entitled for every £100

£75 in the 3 per cent. consols, or £11,250,000 £25 in the 3 per cent. reduced annui-And 13s 7d per cent. per annum, long

£15,101,875

102,630

The annual charge in respect of the annuities created by the above act, is as follows:-Interest of £11,250,000, three per cent. an-

nuities, including £3,375 paid to the Bank of England, at the rate of £300 per million for management, is Interest of £3,750,000 three per cent. reduced, including £1,125 for management.

ment, is
In respect of 13s 7d per cent. long annuities,
expiring January 5th, 1860, including
£764 for management, is

Total charge, Same proportion for the five million,

Total annual charge for the £20,000,000 £742,852

Now, if we multiply this by 20, the number of years the debt will have been contracted when the next dividends become due, we have the enormous amount of £14.857,040! Very near seventy-five millions of dollars already paid for the interest and management of this black debt.'

Every child born in Great Britain since the

of the above act has been born a slave to this black debt, and for the payment of the interest and annual charges for management, its labor is mortgaged, its food is taxed, and its life is bur-

The abolition writers describe in glowing colors the feelings of the people of the West India Islands on the 31st of July and 1st of August, 1834, the great day of treedom for the black slaves. I well remember what me and my fellow-sufferers experi-enced at this period; weary and tired with ex-hausting labor, many of us were scarcely able to walk to our houses. We rose to work on the folowing morning with an additional debt of £20,-000,000 upon our shoulders, for which our labor, r children' dren, were pledged; and for which our food, our clothes, and all that we could in any way consum or enjoy, were to be taxed to the amount, as above stated, of £742,852 per annum through all time, or until some 'glorious' first of August shall lib-

erate us and our children.

Now if we suppose that the average earnings of
the unskilled laboring classes in England is half a
dollar a day, and reckon three hundred working days in a year, it would take the united constant labor of twenty-four thousand seven hundred and six-ty one white men, Englishmen, to pay the interest and charges of this black debt. Truly, I think the abolitionists made a grand mistake when they sad-dled this perpetual curse upon the hard-worked,

-fed laboring classes of England. But the strangest matter in the the whole affair is. that the planters say they did not receive the whole sum. They acknowledge receiving about 17½ millions of pounds, and leave the government nd the abolitionists to account for the other 21 millions. No doubt there was some good pickings

And now let us see what is the result of all this expense and trouble. Bishop Kipp, in a letter published a short time ago in the Churchman, at Kingston, Jamaica, where the steamer on which he embarked for California stopped to 'coal,' thus describes what he witnessed:—'The streets,' says the Bishop, 'are crowded with the most wretched groes to be seen on the face of the earth. hiftless and diseased, they will not work ce the manumission act has freed them. coaling the steamer is done by women. About a hundred march on board in a line with tubs on their heads, (tubs and coal together weighing about ninety pounds.) and with a wild song empty them into the hold. The men work a day, and then live on it a week. The depth of degradation to which the negro population has sank is, we are told, in-describable. The inhabitants of Sodom were pure compared with them. 'Once,' said a gentleman to me, 'you did not see an untidy negro in the streets. Now look at them'—pointing to a group of squalid wretches. This is the unvarying testi-mony of all the residents I have seen.'

You will thus see, gentlemen, why we, who have paid so much money, have cause for sorrow on this mniversary.

An Englishman.

From the Manchester (Eng.) Examiner & Times ANTI-SLAVERY CONFERENCE IN MAN-CHESTER.

We observe that, on the first of next month or Anti-Slavery Conference is to be held in the Athenaum, in commemoration of West India Emane pation, the anniversary of which falls on that day There is no event in the annals of our nationa history more worthy of commemoration than the breaking asunder the fetters which bound the 800,000 slaves, and the rendering manhood of 800,000 slaves, and the rendering them and their posterity free forever. Twenty years have passed away since the accomplishment of that great act of national justice—since 'that day,' to quote the language of Lord Brougham, 'so confidently and joyoully anticipated by the poor slaves, and so sorely dreaded by their maspors.' One appropriate act of the Conference will ters. One appropriate act of the Conference will be to prove by facts that the noble Lord was right when he further said that, 'if ever there was a picture interesting to look upon-if ever there was ory of a people redounding to eternal honor-if ever there was a comple refutation of all the scandalous calumnies which had been heaped upon them for ages, that picture and that passage are to be found in the uniform tucky.

and unvarying history of that people throughout the whole of the West India Islands. We under-

the whole of the West India Islands.' We understand that this theme will form the subject of an address from that eloquent advocate of freedom, Mr. George Thompson.

The retrospect of the past struggle will be succeeded by a review of the present aspects of the Slavery Question, especially in the United States of America. The Compromise Measures, and the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850; the recent extension of slavery to the great North West Territory; the contemplited seizure of Cuba and Mexico; the evident design of the slaveholders to obtain permanent control of the Federal Government; the proverb; and he must be a bastard Englishman, who ica; the principles and policy of the various sections of American abolitionists,—each of these important subjects will, in turn, be discussed by Post, (the appropriate

tons of American stavery. The formation of a sound anti-slavery public opinion in this countries against the unchristian course of the pro-slavery denominations of America. are also deemed of great importance. These questions,

ers—and that being practical in its plans, as well as just in its objects, it will receive a large meas-hard worked, ill fed, laboring classes of England.' ure of public sympathy and support.

of law, which is likely to be carried, dealing out property of any other person. If more of the free States adopt the same action in this matter, the law of Congress will be null and void.

THE PREE COLORED POPULATION.

Some tables relating to the number of free color-d persons in the United States at different times having appeared in the newspapers, which, on ac-

		-		
Years.	Free States.	Slave States.	Total.	1
1790	31,008	28,468	52,466	,
1800	55,422	52,973	108,345	1
1810	91,317	95,129	186,466	ľ
1820	112,279	124,265	233,544	-
1830	152,384	106,215	318,599	
1840	187,647	198,658	366,303	4
1850	215,092	220,104	434,196	i
0- 11:	subject the Mati	and Dag naman	ha .	1

On this subject, the National Era remarks:

It will be seen that, in the earlier years of the 'It will be seen that, in the earlier years of the republic, the free colored population, both North and South, increased rapidly—in the former section by general acts of enancipation, by which slavery was gradually abolished—in the latter by voluntary enancipations. The latter have now almost entirely ceased from the unfortunate state of feel-ing which prevails in the Southern States; while the source of increase from Northern emancipation has been dried up by the final extinction of slavery. The number of slaves liberated by New York and 1780, which was further amended in 1788. All are declared free, at the age of twenty-eight, who have been born since 1780.

Slaveholders were forbidden, under a heavy penalty, to remove their slaves beyond the limits of the State; and hence it is evident that the emanpation was slow and gradual. Similar restrictions

1790		-				6,537	
1800	-	-	-	-	-	14,561	
1810			-		-	22,492	
1820	-		-	-		30,202	
1830	-	-	-	-	-	37,930	
1840	-	to		-		47,854	
1850	-			-		53,626	

· Similar results are observable in other States,

A PAIR FUGITIVE SLAVE.

The editor of the Vermont Tribune gives a thrilling account of a fugitive slave who has just been discussed. All these subjects affect, more or less, the passed through Vermont to Camada. He says:—

internal affairs of the several States, as well as the more than ordinary intelligence, able to read flu-ently, a member of the Methodist Church, and the daughter of her master! yes, she was running away from her own father, Ruffin Gilchrist, of Easton. for \$1100. This Ruffin had sold his own flesh and blood for so much hard cash, and but for his daugh-ter's shrewdness and heroism would have now been fingering the price of blood. Charlotte, the fugitive, ran away, lay secreted in the woods eighteen days, found a friend in Baltimore, who sent her to deinhia brought on a fever, from the effects of which money given her here, she went on her hurried way to the only land where she could breathe free. God protect and guide her.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, July 21. AN AFRICAN'S WOE.

Water was brought to the sufferer, and when sofficiently recovered, he confessed to being a runaway slave from Kentucky. He had escaped cross the river with three daughters, the youngest being fourteen, whom he was anxious to educate in

a free State or in Canada. a free State or in Canada.

The party had safely proceeded as far as the foot of Sycamore Hill, when he was suddenly attacked by a gang of rowdies, probably from this side of the river, knocked down, cut and beaten, and left senseless on the ground, where he was found by the children. When the old man came to himself, he found that his daughters had been kidnapped! His own pockets had also been rifled of six dollars in silver! It was nearly dark when the party was attacked, so that the wretched African is not able vote for the Homestead Bill, (strongly as he was in faattacked, so that the wretched African is not able to identify the scoundrels; he is only certain that none of them were of the vicinity of his master's estate. They were probably hired bullies from rum holes and brothels, or fellows of like character, who stole the negroes and hurried them across the river for sale, or for an anticipated reward. We learn that a reward of \$1000 had been offered for the foreities.

We have received another letter from Joseph Bakker, now in England, and shall give it a place in for the fugitives. They were from Lexington, Ken-

[PHONOGRAPHIC REPORT BY MR. YERRINTON.]

manent control of the Federal Government; the Boston fugitive slave riots; the position of the makes one of the most glorious achievements in the hisseveral political and ecclesiastical parties in Amertory of his country the occasion of bitter reproach and

We have copied, in another column, from the Boston Post, (the appropriate medium for such a contemptible We learn that equal prominence will be given to the instrumentalities that should be employed by the friends of the slave in this country. There is but little doubt that the development of the coton-producing resources of India, and the cheapenton-producing resources of India, and the cheapening of the cost of transit from the cotton fields to the sea coast, would do much to undermine the foundaof the Slave Power, and the bribed and pensioned suptions of American slavery. The formation of a porter of a thoroughly corrupt Administration. There sound anti-slavery public opinion in this coun-

med of great importance. These questions, the which—thinks the anniversary of West India Emangether with the shameful violation of the rights cipation a sad day for the laboring classes in England, British colored subjects who visit the Southern and an event to be forever deplored, because £20,000,-States, the connivance of Spain with the African 000 sterling were paid to secure that great event-to states, the constance of Spain with the African obstering were paid to secure that great event—to shave trade, and other important matters, will receive their due share of attention.

We trust that this meeting will be worthy of the ceasion—worthy of that cause of which Wilberforce, and Clarkson, and Brougham, were the lead-

Now, in the first place, heavily as the pecuniary tax The period is opportune for the transmission of a few words of encouragement from England to the anti-slavery party in America, which is gainglest state judges have declared the Fugitive Slave Law an unconstitutional encroachment . the hard worked, ill fed laborers of England' never the rights of individual States; and the Senate hesitated in their choice, though justly objecting to such an alternative. Their sympathies were freely given to fine and imprisonment to all who shall falsely de-clare any colored person the property of any other were frequently sent up to Parliament; and they loudperson, and absolutely prohibiting gaolers, or State officers of the peace, from receiving into custody any colored person on the charge of being the true was in Manchester, in Birmingham, in Sheffield, in It was in Manchester, in Birmingham, in Sheffield, in Leeds, in Glasgow, in Paisley, and other noted manufacturing towns, that his cause always found the strongest support-for the operatives knew how to 'remen er them that were in bonds as bound with them.

In the second place, the abolitionists of England had nothing to do with saddling the debt of £20,000,000 sterling upon the laboring classes of that country. It was incurred against their earnest pretestations; they count of a transposition of figures, give an erro-neous statement of facts, the National Era has taken the pains to correct them, and has presented to the tyrannical master. But they were overborne by FREE COLORED IN ALL THE STATES AT DIFFERENT the government; and if Buxton and his friends finally waived their opposition to it, it was solely on the ground of its resulting in the safe and speedy overthrow of slavery in all the colonies. If their ideas of justice to the planters had been consulted, the slaves would have been set free 'without money and without price.'

But, after all, large as the sum was, thus wickelly exacted by the planters, the blessings of emancipation in due time, even pecuniarily, will strike a heavy balnce on the other side, for all classes concerned. Freedom always pays -- Slavery always is a swindle.

'An Englishman' shows his American animus, ttempting to prove that emancipation has been a grievous curse—the streets of Jamaica, for example, being crowded with the most wretched looking negroes on the face of the earth,' compared with whom, 'the inhabitants of Sodom were pure'! He gives us the testimony of Bishop Kipp, from the South, on his way to California-a prejudiced pro-slavery witness, incapable of recording or even discerning the truth. And the object New Jersey, between 1810 and 1840, was 25,377.

Of all this vituperation and slander is, the perpetuity

Pennsylvania passed a gradual emancipation act in and extension of slavery indefinitely by our own government ! O, ' cursed spite ! '

We have not seen, for a long time, an announ

laughable and so extraordinary as the following. which we copy from the London Morning Advertiser,

States. The following table shows a rapid increase of the free colored population of Pennsylvania, from 1790 to 1829, by which time the greater bulk of the slaves became free. Since that period, the increase has been slow:

1790 - 6,537
14 561

THE GREAT ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION AT MANCHESTER. This convention, to be holden on the 1st of August at Manchester, will receive an additional interest in the presence of the Hon. John Van Buren, a prominent American politician, and son of Martin Van Buren, ex-President of the United States. Mr. Van Buren, visits this country to be present at the forthcomw-workers in the noble cause of Negro Emancipation in the United States, with which his father, as well as himself, has for several years been identified. This is another evidence of the increasing hatred of that peculiar institution gaining ground in the feelings every right-minded man. We shall hail Mr. Vi Similar results are observable in other States, and demonstrate, by the bye, that the North did not abolish slavery by running their slaves off slavery cause in America as of great good omen. South.' cause; no man will be listened to with more attention, nor, considering his antecedents, is more capuble giving practical directions. In our impression of Sat-urday, we gave a list of the important subjects to be discussed. All these subjects affect, more or less, the She is 20 years of ago, tall, well-formed, and of far Pederal Union. There is none, however, of such vital sibility of dissolving that great union of States, which it has too often been said is governed by the hearts of a free people, and now stands in its greatness an example to the world. The discussion of this momentous topic will form a new phase of the anti-slavery movement in this country. With compatriots such as George Thomp-son, W. Wells Brown, and Parker Pillsbury, Mr. Van Buren cannot fail to render good service to the cause of freedom by instructing his fellow-workers on this side of the Atlantic.

It is true, that an anti-slavery convention was to be a Quaker in Philadelphia by railroad, by a mode we dare not tell, lest it should involve him in trouble. Her long exposure and dreadful journey to Phila-Thompson, Mr. Pillsbury, and Mr. Brown intended to e present ; but all that is here said about John Van she had not recovered when here at St. Albans.—
From Philadelphia to Boston by sea, thence to Maine, then to avoid some blood-hound Southernpalpable a hoax, that we marvel so sagacious and intelers who were on her track, she turned her steps ligent a journal as the London Advertiser could be imthis way, avoiding her pursuers with consummate posed upon by it. It is within the scope of possibility address, and finding excellent friends all the way, good accommodations on the U. G. R. R.; with the genuine abolitionism; but if so, we shall be as shy of genuine abolitionism; but if so, we shall be as shy of him as the apostles were of Saul of Tarsus after his notable conversion, until his character be established !

AMERICAN RELIGION.

In the Manchester (Eng.) Examiner and Times, of the 19th ultimo, is a long and valuable communication On Wednesday evening, some scholars from the Mount Auburn school were attracted to an alley by the dismal groans of a respectable and rather dignified appearing negro, apparently aged sixty-five or seventy years. The white grave blossoms on the black man's head were stained and clotted been for a bold and comprehensive impeachment of the with blood, from two or three gashes on the fore-head and skull, having the appearance of club the slave system. After noticing the malicious outcry of appearance of club the slave system. After noticing the malicious outery of 'infidelity,' so loudly raised against the American Abo-

. We are only a little band of earnest, and, I trust onest men and women, who are seeking the overthrow f slavery. And we call upon all who love God or man, r justice and liberty, to aid us in the work, solemnly ging to assail no one for religious opinion's sake, so as he is true to the fundamental doctrines on which platform is based. What more or better could we

his speeches delivered on various topics of importance vote for the Homestead Bill, (strongly as he was in fa-

BARKER, now in England, and shall give it a place our columns next week.

CELEBRATION OF W. I. EMANCIPATION Men say, you cannot expect to cure all the ills in the States themselves. It is not to be settled in W.

SPEECH OF REV. THOMAS W. HIGGINSON. Elias Hicks says, it takes a live fish to swim against the unswept, uncleaned? stream, and live birds to fly against the wind,—if you want to hear what I have to say, perhaps you had betwant to hear what I have to say, perhaps you had betround behind me. (Laughter.)

round upon the results of its own noble emancipation, This ought ye to have done, and not to have left the thing of all to me to hear, as I do, from those who have as they now do. gone to other countries, that they, as Americans, are It is a constitutional Fugitive Slave Law that I fear, this that brings the tragedy home to us on such days as I see that, even now, some men-pure-minded politishot herself, te take shelter under the English flag!

Court-House seemed at one moment to be free, when 'publicans and sinners.' (Applause.) Shadrach was rescued. It has been reconsecrated to I rejoice to believe that such is not the character of

luxury of still obeying the Constitution, as she con- sue be tried between them !' (Loud cheers.) strues it, by sending a man into slavery.

The glory of a State should be, if it has any glory, gress shall pass laws to secure the rendition of fugitive

chusetts must blush forever. And as Massachusetts, after having expelled Roger Williams from her borders. had reason to call in his aid again to protect her from the Indians, so she may yet need to call, not upon Anthony Burns, perhaps, but upon her own black men and women, to save her hereafter from a greater danger than any Indians ever brought.

AT ABINGTON, AUGUST PIRST, 1854. world. You know that thousands of slaves are sold by any body's votes. It is to be teitled every year in Virginia, and sent anew into captivity. setts, by your voices and hands, and by the Why, then, do you complain of a single one being sent back in Massachusetts? I complain, because he is in battle-field is lost, and the whole war go Massachusetts! I am not responsible for the evils of and you may send out a million colonies LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I do not know whether the whole world, but I am responsible for what happens and Kansas, but Nebraska and Kansas will my voice is going to help or hinder that centrifugal force which is said to proceed from the contribution-box— this wide land, a thousand men are mobbing one man [the Finance Committee had just entered upon their du- to death, I may not be called upon to go half across the little while longer—I do not know how have had a little while longer—I do not know how had ty.] You know it is said, if you want to disperse a nation to save that man. But if that man is under my crowd, pass the hat round; but I hope it is not so with own roof, and a thousand men attack him and seek his an anti-slavery crowd; and as I stand here one of those life there, I am the basest coward that ever crawled, if who is up to the level of CHARLES Street *preachers out of the pulpit' to whom reference has been I do not die in his defence. (Loud cheers.) It is the and thank God !- (Cheers.)-for I tell see made, you must imagine you are in meeting; and of position that makes the difference. Massachusetts-it our friends here may have said of course, you will not go out. And as I am particularly is my house—your house; it is the house of our fathers uncertain how far behind my audience my voice is for ten generations; and if men have made it a 'den reaching now .- for the wind is blowing wrong, and, as of thieves, will it be no fault of ours that it remains

ter take the advice of the Irish sportsman to the deer—the meetings called under the auspices of this Society, but do not trust them too far; do not experience induced by them or their votes. against which they war, but run a subsoil plough like the rock of Gibraltar, and their We have heard our friend Cluer speak here, and he through all our prejudices, and tell us the truth as it against it and leave no mark; the only adhas a right to speak on this occasion, by virtue of his is. The prophecies they make always come true. I to be, that the rock becomes a sounding

nation. This is the Englishman's day. I blush, as an say it, Free Soiler as I am, -one always reluctant to sends their voices through all the nation. American, to own it, but it is. We have to borrow our admit that there is any evil in the world that next peet them to do the work; it is to be done he noblest festival of freedom, as we have to borrow other year's election cannot cure. I say, it is a melancholy and me, and such as you and me. things, from the old countries across the water; and, I truth, that the great majority of the people have not am sorry to say, as some of our States repudiate their yet come to see what this evil of slavery really is. I tell you the conflict with Slavery is not a Ref. other obligations, so some of them would be glad to re- Look at our Constitution. I hear men every day la- is a Revolution; and for a Revolution pudiate this also; but Massachusetts will hold on to it. menting over the Fugitive Slave Law, on account of its with hearts and hands, and women who h (Cheers.) To me now, in the sadness of my mature ex- supposed ntrocities, and, for one, I am very glad to and wish their hands were stronger. We like perience on this question of slavery, the First of August avail myself of any argument which its terrible fea- midst of a Revolution. Every man is tested is a tragical day. And, yet, it is a day we must keep; tures-its denial of the habeas corpus and trial by jury, for without it, our Fourth of July tells but half the story, its investing of mere subordinate officers with judicial The Fourth of July gave freedom to the white popula- power, its bribing a man with five dollars to decide untion of the land; we need now a First of August to justly instead of justly-afford me. I am glad to gain add to that the black population, and give us a land of the opposition of one man to the Law by these considfreedom indeed. The First of August says to us, Amer- erations; but what are all these considerations, comican people, pointing back to the Fourth of July, and pared with the absolute thing itself, in its essence?

other undone.' (Applause.) Our friend has spoken to I, for one, hate the Fugitive Slave Law, not because us with a voice from England. It is sad to think, that it is anconstitutional; Free Soiler as I am, I hate it not so deeply has this principle of slavery become interwo-ven with the whole composition of the American mind. If we only dislike and criticise it, because, in a few that when we go abroad, we are expected to represent points, it is unconstitutional, we do not, I maintain, see Slavery, as every Englishman is expected to represent the real evil with which we have to contend. The evil Freedom. We say, how strange it is, in these times, is in the object itself. I tell you, that law is less danto see Turkey, the representative of Mohammedanism, gerous to this country for being unconstitutional—it is standing for Freedom, against Russia, the representa- less dangerous to the colored man and woman for betive of nominal Christianity. It is a sadder thing to ing unconstitutional. Every little colored child, playsee the young Republic that could not bear the bonds ing to-day under these pine trees, is so much safer in of a king, not only cradling the bondage that a king has consequence of the unconstitutionality of our present abolished, but supporting it in its maturity, strength- Fugitive Slave Law; because that enlists on his side ening it in its demoniacal strength, and assisting to make tens, and hundreds, and thousands of men, who have it grow with the Republic's growth, and be strength- not looked to the bottom of this thing, and who, but for ened at the expense of its strength. It is the saddest the obnoxious features of that law, would not oppose it

expected to be friends, not of Liberty, but of slavery; to hear that Americans in Italy, by natural affinity, affiliate themselves with the cause of despotism there, and defend Austria in Italy, as they defend South Carolina thing. I trust never to see a man in Massachusetts defend Austria in Italy, as they detend south Carolina in Massachusetts. A young friend of mine, travelling in Cuba, the other day had this sad event befal him:—
He was mistaken for an Englishman, because he adhered to and befriended Liberty. It was a simple ques-chance for freedom, and what more do we need? I ion they were discussing, and because he took the side say, we want a state of things when a man has no of universal Liberty, they said to him, 'You are an Englishman, after all; we thought you were an Amerimpossible—when any Fugitive Slave Law becomes imican.' As an American, he was expected to be a despot; the instant he became a MAN, he was mistaken for another fugitive back at all! (Loud cheers.) Then we an Englishman! I do not want to be an Englishman. shall be standing, not on the platform of the Constitu-I was born in Massachusetts, and I wish to be a Massa-tion, but on the platform of God and Freedom; and not chusetts man and a freeman, at the same time. It is until then will our efforts to save the slave be availing.

this that orings the tagety much that this; because we learn, even while we stand here, that cians—disguise from themselves the real character of though we call this soil free, because it is agreeable to the conflict in which they are engaged. In a speech reus to assume that it is so, there is not a spot of free soil cently made, in Ohio, by a leading member of the new within a week's journey of us, unless we travel North, Republican party, I notice that he offers, as an arguand become the subjects of a Queen. The tragedy is to ment for amending the Fugitive Slave Law, that if it me to hear, as I heard the other day, of an old black were amended, made more humane, and less atrocious, woman,-who, by the blessing of God and the North ten fugitives would be given up where one is now. I Star, is in Canada now, -who said that her earliest rec- do not want to see the Fugitive Slave Law amended, if ollection was that of casting bullets during the Revolutionary war. At eight years of age, she cast bullets to day that another member of the Republican party, in be used against England; -at eighty, she was off like a another State, said distinctly in his speech, that there must be a Fugitive Slave Law of some kind. He would We claim to be a land of freedom, and the heart not have it repealed, he said; he only asked that it yearning for freedom, that has a dark skin outside of it, might be amended, because the Constitution provided has to consider the question how it can get farthest from for some such law. When our Republican party in us, and so be in safety. We claim Massachusetts for Massachusetts comes to that, it will be a party of what ends, to-day, there is no spot WENDELL PHILLIPS called, the other in Massachusetts that is free. The inside of Boston and sinners, and worse than those who are merely

slavery by the carrying off of Anthony Burns; and there the Republican party here. I rejoice to believe that is no other spot in Massachusetts that can be claimed there is actually spreading, in Massachusetts now, a as free, for there is no other spot that has been tested deeper feeling of the nature of the whole evil than has and tried. 'Slavery national, Freedom sectional,' shall ever prevailed before. I rejoice to think that Massa-I say : No; freedom is not even sectional; it is not even chusetts men are coming to see that there may be a a 'peculiar institution'; there is no such institution point in the history of this country beyond the duration here, because there is not a spot that is free; and, at of the Constitution, and beyond the duration of the this very moment, while we stand here, who knows what Union. I rejoice that they are counting the cost at agonies may be beginning, in some other part of this last, if they have not counted it years before. For myvery State, in the hearts of some innocent men, who self, I signed the first petition to the Legislature asking have just learned that the slaveholders are in pursuit that Massachusetts should take steps for the peaceable dissolution of the Union. I signed that one then ; I We make it our boast that men of foreign countries am prepared to sign another one to-day. (Loud cheers.) become free the moment they touch our soil; but yet, I acknowledge this, voter as I am, Free Soiler as I am; men of our own country cease to be free so long as they and I must either contrive to keep my conscience in are under our own flag. Capt. Ingraham gained the voting, or else come out from all political organizations, praise of the whole country by saving a man from the and stand with our friends here upon the non-voting rasp of Austria, who had merely announced his inten- platform. But I see this thing clearly—there is no tion of becoming a citizen of the United States. An- chance for us, unless we go to the root of the matter. thony Burns had announced himself to be a citizen of If we cannot do this, and still vote, why, we must fling Boston, to be a resident of Massachusetts, to be a free- all remaining ballots to the winds, and let them flutter man here; but I have not heard that any officer of the away, to be taken by the waves to some desert land, United States navy volunteered in his behalf, or that where freedom yet remains, and there is no sin in votany marines were ranged on his side. We claim to be ing. Be this as it may, nothing is clearer than that pofree; and yet, while Massachusetts still retains, and has litical action must tend to the building up of a Northmultiplied a hundred fold, its old prosperity, the only ern Union, a Northern Democracy-a Democracy that step that is claimed in the direction of freedom is, that no longer apologises and cringes when the Constitution whereas it once cost twenty-five dollars to send a slave and the Union are mentioned, but which says clearly to into bondage, it costs thousands of dollars now. But the South- We have justice and right, the truth of remember, it is only because Massachusetts is rich and God, and the sympathies of all good men, on our side ; luxurious now, and she can afford to pay for the costly you have only a Constitution and a Union. Let the is-I do not hold that the Constitution requires that Con

that the humblest man in it is as safe as the most slaves; it may declare that the individual States may; powerful. (Cheers.) Anthony Burns was humble, and it does not require that they shall, and inflicts no penfor that reason, Anthony Burns, and such as he, were alty if they do not. Let this Fugitive Slave Law be got selected by God, and the spirit of the age, to test what clear of; let it be recognized that Congress has no part sachusetts is. It is no test of Massachusetts that in the matter, and the whole question thrown back she does not enslave her own white citizens. It is no upon the separate States, and then comes your time for test of Massachusetts that she can protect her own cler- nullification, then your time for dissolution; and if the gymen, for her clergymen have parishes to stand by question arises then between a Fugitive Slave Law on them-or they had, sometime in the course of their his- the one hand, and Dissolution on the other, as I think tory, until they became abolitionists. Her clergymen, it must, then, if I live to see the day, (as I do not extherefore, do not test the power of her laws and her peet to do,) I will take the stump with any of my love of freedom. It is that elergyman in the dungeon friends here in behalf of dissolution. (Cheers.) Here in Boston, who tests what Massachusetts is. I claim, in the question becomes at once clear and plain. To send behalf of my brother there, that as the South insulted a man back into bondage is an absolute crime. To the three thousand clergymen of New England, New stand still, and see another man send a man back into England should return good for evil, and stand by that bondage, is a crime only second to the other, unless you minister from Virginia, with her laws, and her lives, if are a non-resistant, and then your tongue need not need be. But, Massachusetts does not do that, and keep silence, if your arm is still; and there are men that Baptist minister is sent back to the degradation of whose tongues are more terrible to Marhal Freeman than all the arms brought to bear upon the Court Mr. Foss can tell us that two Baptist clergymen have gone out of Massachusetts, for whose departure Massachusetts, for wh ment, all hopes of American freedom, all hopes of the future destiny of the nation, hang concentred on this one point :- Can we conquer Slavery, or shall Slavery conquer us?

The point immediately presented to us as the battleground is the enforcement of the slave law in the free States. This thing is only to be settled in the free

hands of all true men. If they are recreat

Take part in polities, if you can friend very hearty part. But do not expect too past, CHARLES SUNNER stands now as men at Washington, mentally as well as physically as well as mentally, 'like a light among lamp-posts.' (Applause.) Get as man Sumners as you can; you will not get better but do not trust them too far; do not expect Reforms can be carried by votes-by politic

every day-by what he is doing, what he mean or what he would do, if he had a chance. We man tide of excitement passing over the land, and w what will come of it; whether it will die away, as excitements have died away. I do not doubt it we has subsided already. State street talks very disly now from what it did during the 'had Frida the bad week that followed. John H. Pearson proclaim himself a disunionist now, as he did on wharf in those days. Already men are relantheir old feeling, and where is the hope? ? they will not all relapse, and because the old to will not be just the same as before. Every new slavery crisis that has come up has brought new with new thoughts and fresh enthusia slavery field: but every time there has been a and some have gone back. Nevertheless, then a steady gain, and there will be a gain in this Very many may fall back, after the time of each is past; but many, also, will stand firm. Solve overflowing rivers. There is the Nile: it over year by year, and the Indians and Arabs look in h and longing, to see how much of the desert wi overflowed. The waters come rippling along, in inch, as our anti-slavery tide rises now. Be year the inundation spreads a new coating of black earth over the desert, and year by wider and more luxuriant harvest comes. (An It is so with us now. We are going to have that It is only the seed that is sowing now. Every those quarter dollars which you give to the antitreasury is one of those seeds. Pray, drop them But that is not all. The harvest will co days; and although it may be reaped in blood in ness and tears, still good will come in the end,

It is for you, friends, to do your duty. You see here among these pine trees, the earliest symbol Massachusetts, before Massachusetts stooped to one of the stars and stripes. We have got pine to left among our woods, and among our men, and a keep them while we can, though the progress of does burn them up so fast. We all of us have duty to do; and many of us, I believe, are pleds do it by a firmer pledge than we ever took before firmer by every new trial, and every new evidence what slavery is. And to those of you who are and timid-for I know men do come to occ these, who think there must be something dang listening to the voices from this platform, and linger on the outskirts of the wood, and perhaps an ica-cream now and then, to cool their excited to (laughter.)-to such men I will give the com story, which comes into my head, of a certain who had a very fine horse, which his son was e desirous to ride. The how was a young radical as father was a little afraid to have him drive the soil but he brought out the noble horse, and he said to son, as he put the reins into his hands,- 'My don't drive too fast; don't drive too fast!' And the the enthusiasm of the old horse-jockey ros and he added, 'only don't let anything go by yo (Laughter and cheers.) So it is with radicals now.

REMARKS OF WENDELL PHILLIPS. MR. PRESIDENT :

The day reminds us of the interest which we have the reforms of the old world; for, as the speaker vi has just taken his seat has told us, to-day belong England, not to us. And this interest in reform brings to my mind the names of MAZZINI and Kossin and the letters which have recently been published from these two men in regard to slavery. I desire, President, that we should take some notice here of recreancy of the one, and the fidelity of the ossuти, abroad, as at home, has enden up Hungary, by silence in regard to the slave; MAZZINI, true to the principles of univers which we profess, has acknowledged frankly, wil looking over his shoulder to see what effect it w have upon Italy, that he sympathises in the effort the emancipation of the black man, on the same p ciple that he sympathises in the movem emancipation of Italy. Now, I propose, Mr. man, that this meeting should request the President the American Anti-Slavery Society (Mr. GARRISOS reduce into the form of a resolution the gratitude vi we feel to the great leader of European Democracy this frankness and fidelity; and that he should co municate that resolution to him, as the sense of body of American Abolitionists, met on the first day August, to commemorate the abolition of West lad slavery; and that we should add to it our devoted 5 pathy and cordial cooperation, so far as in us lies, his efforts to overturn every throne in Europe, man is recognised as man. I put it to vote-Shi President of the American Anti-Slavery Society be quested to communicate these sentiments to Mazzini, the response of the American Abolitionists to his buke-for such it is-of the short-comings of Lov Kossuth? [A simultaneous shout of 'Aye' weat ap from the large assembly. When the negative was pri not a voice answered, and it was declared a unanimod

vote, amid great cheering.] Mr. PHILLIPS continued-Now, ladies and gentle I have no voice, and there are others to fol which takes away the inclination, to make a lost speech ; but there is a single comment I wish to make on the speech of my friend Higginson. I agree and him, that for the present moment, the undivided tion of the civilized world is turned on this pivol po the question of the surrender of fugitive slav can make men feel on that topic ; you cannot " them feel so deeply on the question of Kansas and N branks. My friend thinks we should make the though he has no hopes of success, for the repeal Fugitive Slave Law. He thinks we should atter put it down. So do I; and let me tell you, ver, ly, the way in which I propose politically to effect see thing in regard to this legislation of the Slave Posts

Mr. PHILLIPS proceeded to enforce the idea, that battle-field of the friends of the slave was, for the proent, the State, and not the Nation; that their lay in a concentrated State action, that should said the usurpations of the General Government. abridge this portion of his remarks, as the general is gument was the same as that of his speech at Franks

most gone hy. s gratefully as a heroism and fide Ie had outdone h in; it agood anties but good s seachusetts, if was reminded illustration of ought himself s Coffin's ship one leg) up to him, a min replied, not part of the ship, he mate hobbled hor; then back ff his tarpaulin hip is anchored aid Mr. Phillips le drifting to Cu pehor Massachu ill take off our ur part of the lause.) The way in riginating a p hould be avow slave clause and

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say to Mr. A E we propose to to we propose, the States Constitu that you don lanse, or any choose represen preme Court co Supreme Cour the time had stated that at ple ached for platform. Th where else, if low the enth drop three de to go to the ex nlar feeling. Free Soil par form a party Supreme Cour preme Court thing would men here, we judge, and g run out here, do to cross it That was to come to it pit where he posed, in one Who knew ho Dr. Gannett ?

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WILLIAM C. MUNROE, Chairman.

COLORED GENIUS.

Calling in, a few evenings since, at the study of De

which should reward such self-taught exertions.

sional friend.

May the trio be successful in their chosen

tions, remembering that such tributes of genius and skill.

CORRECTION. The article on our first page, entitled

Religion and the Nebrask Bill,' is erroneously cred-

g a party in Massachusetts, the test of which aling a party in allocation of every constitutional clause and every slave law; —a party that should by Mr A B, their candidate for Governor, 'Sir est to elect you to the office of Governor, and 1058, that when you swear to support the United Constitution, you shall swear with the proviso a don't mean to support the fugitive slave or any other slave clause there. They would matives in the same way; and if the Suse representatives in the same that the same to the second construct it illegal, they would vote the e Coart down, and choose another. He thought ime had come for this movement. It had been ted that at the Convention, at Worcester, the peoached for a 'fanatic.' They were ahead of the That would never do. In politics, as every else, if the leaders drop one single degree beenthusiasm of the people, the people will the enthusiasm of the people, the people in the leaders. It is necessary of the extreme limit of the demands of the pop belieg. He believed that if the leaders of the Soil party would propose to the Bay State to by that should nullify slave laws, and if the me Court would not countenance it, make the Suone Court elective, and choose a better one, the bere, we could send out and import a Wisconsin and get an honest man. The race may have out here, but the new blood of the prairies would

the ship is taken care of! ' (Great ap-

come to it at last. Even Dr. Gannett, in that pulwhere he preached to George T. Curtis, had proed, in one part of his recent sermon, to become mionist, if the slave-hunters came here too often. knew how much too often was, in the opinion of Gannett? The slaveholders did not, and might yet ke even Dr. Gannett a Disunionist.

There was, in his opinion, no politics short of this. difficulty of Free Soil politics was illustrated by position in which our eloquent friend CHARLES SERSER was placed, the other day, when Mr. Benjanis, of Louisiana, questioned him. Ably, eloquently and appropriately as he answered him, there was on restion he could not answer, namely—what he proused to do with the Constitution itself. There was one of two things for him to do. One was, to proaim it anti-slavery, and support it; the other was, to nullify it, if it was pro-slavery. He (Mr. P.) proposed to take the last position here at home. It matred not whether the Fugitive Slave Law was constitutional or not. If it was unconstitutional, he had a right to nullify it; if it was constitutional, if the Constitution provides for the return of fugitive slaves, then he would nullify the Constitution itself. (Cheers.)

for the voter: Dig down deep-go to the granite of God's law, not to the Constitution. Proclaim that you and that you wont ask him to swear to support the slave clauses of the Constitution. Then we can have a political party that shall unite all the anti-slavery sentiment of Massachusetts, and make no man ashamed of his creed or his faith. Then voting will be an unmixed good. Massachusetts is not a large State-a very small plot of ground—not much bigger than a Western farm; but I tell you she will serve for the fulcrum of the lever, if she is not the lever itself, that shall move the nation, and bring the Slave Power to the ground. Give me a spot no bigger than Massuchusetts, ready to nullify that Fugitive Slave Law, and disunion is begun. Men ask where it will end. I cannot tell you. But if you will give Massachusetts, Ohio, New York, Wisconsin, Iowa, Vermont and Maine will soon swell her company, and we will have a North in which it is decent to live. (Applause.)

LETTERS FROM H. W. BEECHER O. B. PROTHINGHAM, AND S. JOHNSON.

The following letters were read by Rev. Mr. May at the First of August Celebration at Abington :-BROOKLYN, July 18, 1854.

In reply to your invitation to be present at Abing-

ton upon the 1st of August, and speak, I would say, that I shall not be able to do so. Heave town the last week in July, with an invalid

wife, for the country, and shall spend the time till September among the mountains, at rest. I have worked during the past nine months so hard, at home and abroad, that I feel entitled to a vacation. If I were to employ my time in speaking at all, I cer-

tainly know of no subject which I should rather speak upon, than that which will engross your attention on that occasion.

1 am, very truly, yours,
H. W. BEECHER.

SALEM, July 15, 1854.

I acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your invitation to assist in the commemoration of the 1st of August at Abington Grove. I am indeed with you-in mind and heart-and should be glad to bear my testimony, as I am able, in behalf of the righteous cause; but I must beg you to leave me out of account in the arrangement of your exercises, and to reckon only on the possibility of my coming. Not that any known engagements are likely to prevent me from being present. But I am wholly unaccustomed to addressing such audiences as yours, or any audiences under such circumstances and have therefore a natural misgiving of success or effect in attempting it. If I came, it would be only for the purpose of showing my hand and taking my position; and this, I trust, is quite unnecessary, at least with

With renewed thanks for the honor you have done me, Yours, most truly,

O. B. FROTHINGHAM. Messra. Francis Jackson, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Samuel May, Jr. SALEM, July 15, 1854.

Your letter finds me on the point of starting on journey, which will occupy some weeks. It will therefore be impossible for me to be at Abington on the 1st

of August, either to lecture (as you kindly invite) or to TRIBUTE TO THE LATE HENRY BIBB. of August, either to lecture (as you knowly invite) or to the colored citizens of Detroit being on a pleasure there. But let me repeat the assurance of my sympathy, and say, that in my judgment there was never a time when the steadfast adherence of abolitionists to time the steadfast adherence of abolitic time the steadfast adherence of abolitionists to time the steadfast adherence of abolitic time the steadfast adherence of abolitionists to time the steadfast adherence of abolitic time the time when the steadfast adherence of aboliticnists to burgh, C. W., and Detroit, Michigan, August 1st, 1804, the principles with which they have been so long striving to inform the public conscience, was so directly ing to inform the public conscience, was so directly ing to inform the public conscience, was so directly tion of \$00,000 human beings from chattel slavery if and profoundly effective as now. The ploughing and the British West India Islands, George de Baptist and protoundry enective as and disheartening, perhaps, sowing time has been long and disheartening, perhaps,

of HEXRY BIBB, Esq., which took place at Windsor, C. but the white harvest is nigh.

It is a moment of unparalleled public confusion, watchfulness and fear. But we believe with the noble watch miness and lear. Dut we could be such that the exemption to see that the exemption to see that the misery which lies most open to view to a meeting to express their sentiments in relation to Fighte, that the misery which lies made open to the meeting to express their exchanges. William C. is not the frue misery: that as things are, this misery this melancholy event. Whereupon, Rev. William C. is not the frue misery: that as things are, this misery is the best of all that is in the (political) world; and that since the (political) world has not improved at all, we may justly conceive that there is not yet enough misery in it. That the image of God should be sullied, misery in it. That the image of Holy the true misery is not the solemnity of the occasion, and the tremarks on the solemnity of the occasion, and the tremarks of the occasion of the occasion of the occasion of the occasion of the occasion. misery in it. That the image of God should be sufficed, mendous loss we all had experienced in having the degraded, trodden in the dust,—this is the true misery. Many voice of so noble a champion as HENRY BIB. And when this begins to be felt, there begins at last to closed in death, and suggested the appointment of a

be hope, and promise also.

The recent events have certainly given a mighty impetus to that rebellion of the people against their popetus to that rebellion of the people against their political leaders and party organizations, which we have been yearning for many years to see. Even in Massachusetts, which thus far has seemed to lag behind the turned, and presented the following preamble and resochusetts. other States in the movement for a Northern union against slavery, I cannot believe that the desperate struggles of a few Whig politicians to save their personal influence at the expense of the public liberties, will a linduence at the expense of the public liberties, will thwart the generous project now afoot to forget all old the same band for the defence of Freedom. Insues in a new band for the defence of Freedom. Insues in a new band for the defence of Freedom. Insues in a new band for the defence of Freedom. Insues in a new band for the defence of Freedom. other States in the movement for a Northern union lutions:thwart the generous project now afoot to forget all old issues in a new band for the defence of Freedom. Indignant instincts of humanity are striving at last in the dignant instincts of humanity are striving at last in the heart of the people, demanding State Rights, and Laws for the protection of personal liberty. And the most for the protection of personal liberty. And the most for the protection of personal liberty. And the most for the protection of personal liberty. And the most for the protection of personal liberty. And the most radical abolitionist is at least bound to recognise the right impulse, to hail it with welcome, and to treat it right impulse, to hail it with welcome, and to treat it right impulse, to hail it with welcome, and to treat it right impulse, to hail it with welcome, and to treat it right impulse, to hail it with welcome, and to treat it right impulse, to hail it with welcome, and to treat it right impulse, to hail it with welcome, and to treat it right impulse, to hail it with welcome, and to treat it right impulse, to hail it with welcome, and to treat it right impulse, to hail it with welcome, and to recognise the right impulse, to hail it with welcome, and to treat it right impulse, to hail it with welcome, and to treat it right impulse, to hail it with welcome, and to treat it right impulse, to hail it with welcome, and to treat it right impulse, to hail it with welcome, and to treat it right impulse, to hail it with welcome, and to treat it right impulse, to hail it with welcome, and to treat it right impulse, to hail it with welcome, and to treat it right impulse, to hail it with welcome, and to treat it right impulse, to hail it with welcome, and to treat it right impulse, to hail the welcome, and to treat it right impulse, to hail the welcome, and to treat it right impulse, to hail the welcome, and to treat it right impulse, to hail the welcome, and the free colored emigrants now and to treat it right impulse with the exclusion. The manner of the welcome, and to treat it rig

as the servants of the people, will inevitably tend to become their oppressors; and that they can only be brought to reason by whirlwinds of popular protest which sweep away vested interests and political plotters which sweep away vested interests and political plotters like the dead leaves of autumn. How eminently such a calculation befits the crisis at which we stand! It is saive of their hearty and sincere thanks to Capt. Ward, alculation bents the crisis at which we should breaking sive of their nearty and sincere thanks to cape. The contribution and disgusting to see this Union breaking the officers and crew of the steamer Ruby, for their genmortifying and disgusting to see this Chief the officers and crew of the steamer Ruby, for their gen-forth into delirious exultation on its Fourth of July, the officers and crew of the steamer Ruby, for their genforth into denrious exumation of the state of the patron while the cries of heart-broken and trampled slaves apage of all who may travel on that route.] peal to Heaven from its streets against its infernal laws, and while the Angel of Judgment criés, ' Wo unto 70u, murderous oppressors! as he passes over the J. THEODOBE HOLLY, Secretary. you, murgerous oppressors; as ne passes ever the guilty land. And it is scarcely less shameful for the supporters of the English government to be celebrating the First of August amidst England's enslaved opera-J. V. De Grasse, (whose practice, by the way, we a tives, soldiers, cultivators, the face of her spoiled and happy to record as in the ascendant,) our attention was bleeding India and Ireland. But it is indeed a timely directed to a beautiful oil painting, executed by Mr. Edand becoming act for men, who are standing erect amidst the general subserviency, and rebuking the wickedness of this government of ours to-day, to comnemorate the uprising of a people to compel their rudict for him, at no distant day, that encourages lers into the emancipation of a million slaves. We have a profounder revolution to effect than that of the English Reformers. It concerns the very basis of our Union work of a young mechanic, (Mr. Jacob Andrews,)—the whole being a joint presentation to their profesas a nation hitherto. It concerns interests thoroughly ns a nation aitherto. It concerns interests thorough) inwoven with the education and habits of the people It is ten times more vast, momentous and awful in its possible processes and results. But the instrumentality is the same. It is the roice of the people, thundering forth the vindication of its long abused and perverted

blend gracefully with every good effort for the elevation of those in this land with whom they are identified by And may God speed the glorious hour, when the peotitle of the ' roice of God.' ple shall rise as one man, like England in the days of Buxton and Wilberforce, and rending apart the chains that fill North and South alike with their horrid clankoffic seas; and when we shall have an anniversary at ited to a Baptist paper in North Carolina. It is will have a Massachusetts Governor who dares to obey Gol when slaves are shut up in Boston Court-House, and that you wont ask him to swear to support the

said the angel to Esdras, 'to go into the field where no foundation of any building was: for in the place where the Highest begins to show this city, there can no man's building be able to stand.' Let the Slave Power be taken at its word. It has served God in spite of itself, ken at its word. It has served God in spite of itself. It has left no single stone of the old structures of Compromise standing upon another. There are no foundations of the ball hasten to make prominent mention of them. promise standing upon another. There are no founda-

done, we shall hasten to make prominent mention of the living stones that cannot be overthrown:
nal,—of the living stones that cannot be overthrown:
Nours, very truly,
SAMUEL JOHNSON.

FIRST OP AUGUST AT HOPEDALE,
August 1st, 1854.

Dean Garrison—I came here from Boston this morning, to attend the Twentieth Anniversary of West India Emancipation. I love to visit this place; it is very dear to me. I have sacred and pleasant memories very dear to me. I have sacred and pleasant memories to personal considerations. True, earnest, devoted friends of Humanity are here.

I am here on a platform, in a sweet, pine grove, noting down what is transpiring around me. Some 1500 ting down what is transpiring around me. Some 1501 ting down what is transpiring around me. Some 1501 to go persons are before me; and a more intelligent or 2000 persons are before me; and a more intelligent of 2000 persons are before me; and a more intelligent of 2000 persons are before me; and a more intelligent and interested assembly could not well be found. The knowledge, is. The meeting was organized by appointed to the proportion of the same number, within my form, as no community of the same number, within my form, as no community of the same number, within my form, as no community of the same number, within my form, as no community of the same number, within my form, as no community of the same number, within my form, as no community of the same number, within my form, as no community of the same number, within my form, as no community of the same number, within my form, as no community of the same number, within my form, as no community of the same number, within my form, as no community of the same number, within my form, as no community of the same number, within my form, as no community of the same number, within my form, as no community of the same number, within my form, as no community of the same number, within my form, as no community of the same number, within my form, as no community of the same number, within my form, as no commun

ed E. D. Draper Chairman, and others for Secretarias and Committees. Adin Ballou read some Resolutions, and made a very lucid, concise, and most interesting statement of the facts respecting West India emancipation. It was of deep interest to all, and made in the happiest of his happy style.

He was followed by James T. Woodbury, formerly orthodox minister at Acton, now of Milford. At the conclusion of his speech, I made some remarks, on the conclusion of his speech, I made some remarks, on the conclusion of his speech, I made some remarks, on the conclusion of his speech, I made some remarks, on the conclusion of his speech, I made some remarks, on the conclusion of his speech, I made some remarks, on the conclusion of his speech, I made some remarks, on the conclusion of his precedit of the Union.

We have had an intermission of one hour, and our thought of the commence of the notion is an interchange our thoughts and feelings in sweet and to interchange our thoughts and feelings in sweet social sympathy. It is good and pleasant to be here social sympathy. It is good and pleasant to be here social sympathy. It is good and pleasant to be here social sympathy. It is good and pleasant to be here social sympathy. It is good and pleasant to be here and to interchange our thoughts and feelings in sweet social sympathy. It is good and pleasant to be here social sympathy. It is good and pleasant to be here social sympathy. It is good and pleasant to be here and to interchange our thoughts and feelings in sweet social sympathy. It is good and pleasant to be here social sympathy. It is good and pleasant to be here social sympathy. It is good and pleasant to be here social sympathy. The proposed in the difference of the affection entertain worthy of note, as an evidence of the affection entertain by the liberty-loving people of Cape Cod, for the no-

There is an intellectual, social and spiritual development and freedom among those Hopedalers with which all hearts must sympathize, and which, one can but wish, any yet extend to all of human hind.

C. C. Burleigh has made a thrilling speech on the duty of the North—all tending to rouse the people to duty of the North—all tending to rouse the people to one out of this kidnapping Union. Several others have spoken, nearly all directing their remarks to the duty spoken, nearly all directing their remarks to the duty of this State to protect its citizens from the great kidnapper—the General Government. A feeling pervaded napper—the General Government. A feeling pervaded with the General Government; and that they could with the General Government; and that they could with the Fugitive Slave Law—on the issue that that against the Fugitive Slave Law—on the issue that that against the Fugitive Slave Law—on the issue that that against the Fugitive Slave Law—on the issue that that against the Fugitive Slave Law—on the issue that that against the Fugitive Slave Law—on the issue that that against the Fugitive Slave Law—on the issue that that against the Fugitive Slave Law—on the issue that that against the Fugitive Slave Law—on the issue that that against the Fugitive Slave Law—on the issue that that against the Fugitive Slave Law—on the issue of the slave hander, was pinned on to along with him but for want of time, was pinned on to along with him but for want of time, was pinned on to along with him but for want of time, was pinned on to along with him but for want of time, was pinned on to along with him but for want of time, was pinned on to long with him but for want of time, was pinned on to long with him but for want of time, was pinned on to long with him but for want of time, was pinned on to long with him but for want of time, was a note, written, we would have hung the Editor of this birth by his forting that could have hung the Fugital Partiol, on the margin of which was the Barnstable Patriol, on the margin o

The Louisville Journal publishes by the year the advertisement of a slave-dealer in that named—Gabbison! We do not—we can not under named—Garrison! We do not—we can not understand why this gentleman does not move the Legislature of his State in this matter. One would think that a person engaged in a respectable, legal and patriotic traffic, based on the perpetuation of the great National Institution of Human Slavery, would shrink with instinctive delicacy from associating with his business a name made loathsome and hateful by its connection with the damnable heresy of Human Freedom.—Commonwealth.

Excitement at Washington .- As President Excitement at Washington.—As President Pierce was leaving the Capitol on Saturday afternoon, he was accosted by a drunken Southerner, who invited him to take a drink, which he declined. After shaking hands, the President turned to enter his carriage, when his hat was knocked off by a hard boiled egg, thrown by the Southerner, as testified by several witnesses. Being arrested, the fellow declared he would not live if sent to jail, and thereupon drew a small knife and stabbed himself in the leg, expressing a determination to bleed to death; but the flow of blood soon sobered his courage, and he surrendered. The Attorney General informed the police that the President did not wish to prosecute the Southron, and he was discharged.

Capture of a Slaver .- Extract of a letter Capture of a Slaver.—Extract of a letter from H. M. S. Linnet, 8 guns, Commander Henry Need, dated west coast of Africa, May 3:— We captured a fine barque at Cabeeda on the morning of the 30th of fine barque at Cabeeda on the south of fine

Expected Outbreak among Slaves .- Great ex-Expected Outbreak among Slaves.—Great excitement prevails among the planters near Campte and Crapps Bluffs, arising from rumored insubordination of and intended outbreak among the slaves. Sixteen of the State hands have been arrested and confined in juil the State hands have been arrested and confined in juil There appears to be a conviction in the minds of the cit. There appears to be a conviction in the minds of the cit. There appears to be a conviction in the minds of the cit. There appears to be a conviction in the minds of the cit. Bigliow we can see nothing positive to cause alarm.—Natchitation of the cit. The convergence of t

A Giant Dead.—The Scotch Giant who has been exhibited in different parts of the country, died suddenly at Laporte Ia., last week. His remains were taken to his late residence in Wisconsin for interment.

Fiendish.—The Taunton, Mass., Gazette
Fiendish.—The Taunton, Mass., Gazette
states that two stones, one weighing upwards of 20
pounds, were found securely wedged on the track of the
Boston and Providence Railroad, at a curve a short distance south of the 'Tin Bridge,' above Central Falls, The whole number of deaths in New J. Fuller

York last week was about 1137, of which 286 were by R. Clapp, Jr., cholera, including 93 newly arrived immigrants at T. Clapp

An Editor in Jail.—Mr. Booth of the Milwaukie Free Democrat is still imprisoned in Milwaukie J. Bradbury A. Proctor

Infantile Management of the Milwaukie J. Bradbury A. Proctor

Infantile Mortality.—In the cities of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, last week, out of a United and twenty-four total of one thousand seven hundred and twenty-four deaths, one thousand and twenty-five, within a fraction of two-thirds of the whole number, were of children under five years of age.

There was a terrible and destructive E. Bailey Mr. Warden storm in the vicinity of Fairmount, Virginia, on Thursday. Several buildings were unroofed, trees were thrown across the railroad track, the crops completely prostrated, and an immense amount of damage done.

Bailey T. Smith

One of the most notable events during the past two weeks is the great fire which took along the H. C. D. Marcey the past two weeks is the great fire which took place in the past two weeks is the great fire which took place in the fire broke out in or near the kitchen of the Golden The fire broke out in or near the kitchen of the Golden The fire broke out in or near the kitchen of the Golden The fire broke out in or near the kitchen of the Golden The flames Gate Hotel, at 6 o'clock in the morning. The flames Gate Hotel, at 6 o'clock in the morning. The flames Gate Hotel, at 6 o'clock in the morning. The flames Gate Hotel, at 6 o'clock in the morning. The flames J. L. Whiting E. T. Mulliken T. W. Hartshot the street, in order to save their lives. Several perfect the street, in order to save their lives. Several perfect the street, in order to save their lives. Several perfect the street, in order to save their lives. Several perfect the street, in order to save their lives. Several perfect the street, in order to save their lives. Several perfect the street, in order to save their lives. Several perfect the street, in order to save their lives. Several perfect the street, in order to save their lives. Several perfect the street, in order to save their lives. Several perfect the street, in order to save their lives. Several perfect the street, in order to save their lives. Several perfect the street, in order to save their lives. Several perfect the street, in order to save their lives. Several perfect the street, in order to save their lives. Several perfect the street, in order to save the street, in order to save the ward Bannister. Its subject-The Ship Outward Bound-for fidelity in design, coloring and shade, reflects much credit on the young artist. It is safe to pre-The elaborate gilt frame by which it is adorned is the

O.

A large fire also broke out in Columbia, Calaveras co., Mr. Wetherbee A large fire also broke out in Columbia, Calaveras co., and the morning of the 10th July, which resulted in the almost entire destruction of that town. All the property bounded by Broadway, Fulton, State and Washington streets, was entirely consumed, except a single fire proof building. The loss is estimated, we are informed, at \$500.000.

proof building. The loss is estimated, we are informed, at \$500,000.

On the evening of July 8th, the mining town of Minnesota was burned entirely to the ground, with the exception of three houses.

Sacramento City has again been the victim of a destructive fire, which, it is estimated, has destroyed properties to the amount of nearly half a million of dellars, erry to the amount of nearly half a million of dellars, er Fatal Affray.-New York, Aug. 2.-An Anna Nichols N. H. Whiting

affray occurred at the St. Nicholas hotel this morning, between a Southerner, named Dr. Graham, and a Californian named Loring. The latter was stabbed by Dr. fornian named Loring. The latter was stabbed by Dr. fornian named Loring. The latter was stabbed by Dr. fornian named Loring. The latter was stabbed by Dr. fornian named Loring. The latter was stabbed by Dr. fornian named Loring. The latter was stabbed by Dr. fornian named Loring. The latter was stabbed by Dr. fornian named Loring. The latter was stabbed by Dr. fornian named Loring. The latter was stabbed by Dr. fornian named Loring. The latter was stabbed by Dr. fornian named Loring. The latter was stabled by Dr. fornian named Loring. The latter was stabled by Dr. fornian named Loring. The latter was stabled by Dr. fornian named Loring. The latter was stabled by Dr. fornian named Loring. The latter was stabled by Dr. fornian named Loring. The latter was stabled by Dr. fornian named Loring. The latter was stabled by Dr. fornian named Loring. August 1, 1854, made by the Finance Collections

Adbington, August 1, 1854, made by the Finance Collections

Hartie Turner 0, W. Simmons 1, 000 Wm. Spooner 1, 0

The Cincinnati Gazette of Tuesday M. H. Pool says—Two negro women, one mulatto girl, one negro man, and two black boys, slaves belonging to Esquire man, and two black boys, slaves belonging to Esquire E. Y. Perry? E. Y. Perry? Thursday night last, crossing the suspension bridge to Newport, thence to Ohio.

Another Rum Murder.—Last Wednesday A. Barstow John W. Smith Another Rum Murder.—Last Wednesday John W. Smith (N. Y.) Daily Freeman, cut the throat of one of his children with a razor, causing instant death; and attended to do the same by his wife, who is shockingly tempted to do the same by his wife, who is shockingly the same by his wife, who is shockingly the shockingly the same by his wife, who is shockingly the same by

EMANCIPATION DAY. The first of August, the anniversary of the abolition of slavery in the West Indies, wersary of the abolition of slavery in the West Indies, and vicinity, by a ball at Empire Hall in the evening and vicinity, by a ball at Empire Hall in the evening. If, F. Lowell Hannash Cummings It is said to have passed off very creditably, so far as It is said to have passed off very creditably. Lowell F. R. Holbrok N. Lowell F. R. H

ren (Ohio) Chronicle.

ANTI-SLAVERY CELEBRATION IN ELIOT, Mr. The Portsmouth Messenger gives an account of the celebration at Eliot on the first of August. Twenty-five huntion at Eliot on the first of August. Twenty-five huntion at Eliot on the first of August. Twenty-five huntion at Eliot on the first of August. Twenty-five huntion at Eliot on the first of August. Twenty-five hundred of whom dred people were present, seven hundred of whom dary T. Bartlett Bradford W. Orcutt Mrs. Eddy Mary C. Sprague Mary Mary C. Sprague Mary Mary C. Sprague Mary May Lydia Brown Boston, delivered an address of about an hour in length, Boston, delivered an address of about an

To the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, at Abington, Aug. 1, 1854.

John Lobsitz, Kingston,
James Seymour, Plymouth,
Z. Nash, Abington Centre,
Sylvanus E. Sewall, N. Bridgewater,
Harriet Tillman, Charlestown,
M. A. Barnett, Boston,
Hiram Fitzgerald. M. A. Barnett, Boston, Hiram Fitzgerald, John Tittle, Hanover, Hannah M'Gill, S. Weymouth, M. C. Woodman, Hanover, Hannah Williams, Plymouth,

DIED-At Windsor, C. W., Tuesday, Aug. 1, HENRY

PLEDGES

To the Mass. A. S. Society, made at the 1 Grove meeting, July 4, 1854.

Dr. Wm. Wesselhoen,
John C. Haynes, Boston,
Wm. H. Gray, South Acton,
Cyrus Houghton, Holliston,
Abijah Allen, Millbury,
C. B. Moseley,
Francis Cutler, Holliston,

Hervey Dyer, Pembroke, D. W. Baker, Boston, Clark Aldrich, Westboro',

Joel Knight, Charlestown,

J. G. Gleason, Plymouth, H. V. Pond, South Weymouth

Ans Ailen, Medford,
Asa Fitz, Boston,
John Scott B.

John Scott, Boston, Jonathan Rice, Marlboro',

Wm. Bailey, Boston, Clara Vaut, Boston, Sarah A. Henshaw, West Brookfield, Robert H. Moorehead, Marshfield,

Received at the Framingham Grove Meeting, July 1854, by the Finance Committee.

\$5 00 Z. Ober 5 00 Josiah Wood 5 00 H. V. Pond

S. A. Harrington
J. Atkinson
A. W. Brooks

00 A. W. Brooks
00 Geo. A. Noyes
00 J. C. Harris
00 C. G. Munyan
00 J. H. Hero
00 Wm. Hurdson
00 C. A. Sawin

2 00 F. Hanchett 2 00 Charles Bright 1 00 A. Sulf 1 00 R. Webb

Sam'l Taft J. L. Wooder

E. Crowell John W. Kett

L. Maynard W. Nourse

A. H. Thomps E. L. Babcock

J. G. Haynes

Ellen Pitts 00 M. A. Greenwood 00 O. Mason

00 O. O. Johnson 00 Rev. Mr. Coe 00 J. G. Gleason 00 A. Wood 00 T. S. Willey 00 S. B. Maynard

C. Whipple R. Folger H. Mellen J. Wright

00 Mary Mowrey 00 H. L. Munyan 00 W. Marsh

A. Caswell E. M. Marsh

_ Osgood

R. Rockwood

Wood

O. S. Swift W. Holmes

L. Coolidge M. A. Cutle

D. Seagraves
S. A. Rice
J. Leonard
M. Peck
J. Hubbard

E. Partridge

W. McDon

J. Hubbard

00 T. Black 00 Persis Burdit 00 Elizabeth Brown 00 R. V. Meriam

1 00 G. Bates 1 00 Charles Brown

1 00

L. Pratt
A. F. Turner
Leonard Pratt
Parker Bates

J. O. Stetson
Mrs. Birmingham
M. A. Birmingham
E. E. Bennett W. H. B.

G. A. Bradford S. T. Birmingham J. G. Dodge

Mr. Butterfield

50 Mr. Butterneu 50 Francis Jackson 50 Bourne Spooner 50 Sam'l May, Jr. 25 M. W. Yerrinto W. L. Garrison

25 Caleb Stetson C. H. A. Dall 25 Jona. Buffum Thos. Pugh 50 P. Blackmer 50 J. Harlow C. Wellington

C. Wellington

J. B. McCrea, J. S. Pratt D. H. Briggs C. H. Collins

J. H. York

25 J. H. 101k 00 Wm. Ashby 00 Sam'l Reed 00 Martin Leonard 25 Bartlett Ellis E. H. Bradford

25 Nath'l Pool 00 R. Loan 00 E. B. Moulton 50 M. E. Simmon

A. M. Gilmore E. A. Newhall Susan Allen Mrs. R. Bates

Mrs. R. Bates
R. Bates
Job Luther
D. G. Wheeler
Seth Chandler
B. Fowler
L. M. Cutcheon
Thos. P. Hunt
H. A. Hebbard
Meye Lewis

Mary Lewis Hannah Hollis

J. Stetson H. W. H. Adams

Milton James Geo. J. Peterson Jacob Leonard C. Taylor Mr. Brown

L. D. Sturtevant J. G. Knapp Benj. White

25 Benj. White 25 B. T. Burgess 0 25 M. W. Stetson 0 25 M. C. Nickerson

0 25 M. C. Nickerson
0 50 Wm. Brown
25 Francis Jones
0 50 Luther Glover
1 00 B. Mann
2 00 B. Mann
2 00 B. Friends, and Cash, in different sums, in

0 50 Johnson Davee 0 35 R. Tomlinson 0 55 H. W. Blanchard

00 C. C. Perham 00 R. S. Buck

Jonathan Buffum John Anderson

istian F. Geist

C. Hunt

Holbrook Eliz. Annetts
John Thomas

I. S. Baldwin, Boston,

Wendell Phillips. Charles F. Hovey. Asa Cutler, Wm. Sparrell, Dr. Wm. Wesselhoeft,

DIED—At Windsor, C. W., Tuesday, Aug. 1, HENRY
BIBS, aged 89 years.

Mr. Bibb was born a slave in Kentucky, in the year
of our Lord 1815, and was rearred under the blighting
influence of that American Curse, to the age of 25;
but his noble spirit could no more be circumscribed by
its haneful and tyrannical influence, than the mighty
eataract of Niagara could be by a mill dam.

With a firm determination to be free, he followed the
course of the North Star, through the intricate mazes
of the forest, until he reached a land where the grasp
of the man-stealer could not reach him.

Since his liberation from the charnel house of American Slavery, Mr. Bibb has been prominently connected
with the Anti-Slavery movement of the country as a
Lecturer, Author and Editor, and in his demise that
cause has lost one of its brightest ornaments and most
efficient laborers, and it will send a thrill of sorrow
throughout the whole Anti-Slavery ranks of the most
poignant character, that will be felt to their extrement
limits.

The short career of Mr. Bibb as an emancipated

The short career of Mr. Bibb as an emancipated bondman was truly a grand life, but in a still higher sense may his demise be called a sublime death. Dursing a long and severe illness of sixteen weeks, he bore his physical sufferings without a nurmur, and with a truly Christian resignation awaiting his approaching truly Christian resignation awaiting his approaching dissolution, seemingly conscious that it was not to be for a moment averted, knowing that he had fought the good fight, and was ready to go in the presence of the Great Father Spirit, with the evidences of a life well spent. The short career of Mr. Bibb as an ema

spent.

His life seems to have been providentially prolonged His life seems to have been providentially produced to come to a grand and sublime close on the Anniversary of the emancipation of \$800,000 of his brethren in the British West Indies, an occasion in which he always took a lively interest during life. Requiescat in pace!

J. T. H.

ANNIVERSARY NOTICE.

ANNIVERSARY NOTICE.

The Twelfth Anniversary of the Western Anti-Slavery Society will be held in Salem, Ohio, commencing at 10 o'clock, on the morning of the 26th of August, and continuing probably three days. Ensure Quincy, of Boston, is among the speakers expected to be present.

The Annual County A. S. CONVENTION.—The Annual County A. S. Convention will be held in HARWICH, commencing on FRIDAY, August 25th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and continuing on SATURDAY and SUNDAY.

A full delegation of the friends of Freedom, of all who are determined never to yield another step to the arroare demands of the Slave Power, is desired and hereby earnestly invited from every part of the Cape. Further particulars, as to speakers, &c., will be given in future papers.

ELKANAH NICKERSON, GILBERT SMITH, JOSHUA H. ROBBINS, NATH'L ROBBINS, Z. H. SMALL, Committee.

OLD COLONY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

OLD COLONY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The Twentieth Annual Meeting of the Old Colony (Plymouth County) Anti-Slavery Society will be held in the Town Hall, at Kingston, on Sunday, the 13th inst., at the usual hours of religious worship. We are happy to announce that Wm. Lloyd Garrison and N. H. Whiting are expected to address the meeting. We trust our friends throughout the county will be present in goodly numbers, remembering that the times demand prompt and energetic action.

BOURNE SPOONER, Pres.

H. H. BRIGHAM, Sec.

H. H. BRIGHAM, Sec. MANCHESTER, N. H.—CHARLES L. REMOND and ANDREW T. Foss, on behalf of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will hold meetings in Manchester, on SUNDAY, August 13, at the usual hours of meeting.

STEPHEN S. and ABBY K. FOSTER, Agents of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, will hold a meeting at Arnoldtown village, WOODSTOCK, Ct., on Sunday, August 18, at usual hours. C. L. REMOND will hold a meeting at READ-

ING, on Sunday, August 20.

LORING MOODY will lecture on the Encroachments of the Slave Power, and the Relations of the North to Slavery-in rth to Slavery—in

Essex......Sunday......Aug. 18.

Tuesday 16. Wednesday 17.

of Temperance in Plymouth and Norfolk Counties will be held in the Grove in Abington, on Tuesday next, August 15, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. Rev. John Pierpont and others will address the meeting. MEETING AT BELKNAP STREET CHURCH.

MEETING AT BELKNAP STREET CHURCH.

A public meeting will be held on Monday evening next, Aug. 14, in Belknap Street Church, to hear a report from WILLIAM C. Nell, respecting the proceedings of the National Council at Cleveland, Ohio.

A report of the doings of the State Council, recently held at New Bedford, will also be presented by NESTON P. FREEMAN.

WANTED—A colored woman as Housekeeper a Water-Cure Establishment. Apply, immediately, WM. C. NELL,

WANTED-A good place for two colored chil-ren, one a boy seven years old, and the other a girl of Apply at the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornhill.

Despotism in America. BY RICHARD HILDRETH, ESQ. IF any man doubts the fact, that the most grinding tyranny upon which the sun shines, exists in the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, let him read this

masterly work.
August 11. 6wis

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANOS. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

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MRS. H. B. STOWE'S NEW WORK. August 4. SUNNY MEMORIES

FOREIGN LANDS. A BOOK OF TRAVELS.

BY MRS. H. BEECHER STOWE, Author of ' Uncle Tom's Cabin.'

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The First Edition of the above work was published on the 15th of July.

The Publishers are aware that they need do no more than to announce this work, for thousands who have than to announce this work, for thousands who have read 'Uncle Tom' will welcome any new production from the same pen. Yet it is but just to say, that these volumes are written in the author's happiest vein; and tolumes are written in the author's happiest vein; and that they would have created a great sensation, and would have met with a very large sale, if published approxymously.

anonymously.

The public, who have been wearied with the perusal The public, who have been wearied with the persuase of countless books of travel taking the same beaten paths, will be surprised at the freshners and absorbing interest with which this gifted author has invested the subject. From the voyage to the return, the reader follows her guidance with unquestioning delight.

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PUBLISHERS, BOSTON. 41

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igs of Louis o' went up ve was put a upanin d gentlemen, follow me, nake a long wish to make agree with vided attenpivot point, You ves.

sas and Ne inke efforts, repeal of the attempt to very briefeffect some Slave Power. les, that the for the preir only hope

tion. He was obliged to leave the city; Rich

quainted with the minister alluded to.

and Wilmington are secret abolitionists.)

vile and odious in human nature.

people of color

color among you?

Southrons! no good ever came of a lie! Desist from

Ah! If you knew what affectionate natures, what

noble aspirations, what warm, loving hearts beat be-

neath the bosoms of the negroes of the North, you would

not harbor much longer the social and political preju-

dices that disunite you from them. Remove them !

fellow-northmen! for our character's and liberty's sake.

I will not extend this report of our conversation any

further. I will merely mention, that I was advised by

free colored people, if I wished to ascertain the real sen-

-which Stephen Iscariot and Company are at perfect

Come here, Bobby,' said the Wandering Gentile.

I had almost passed him. As he did not come imme-

rails of the public park, grinning from ear to ear, look-

Bobby approached, and took hold of my extended

'No. I'se a slave,' remarked young Patrick Jeames

' Yes, he! eh! he-e-e!' said Jeames, surnamed Pat-

'Yes, he-he-e-e-he !' answered Patrick Jeames.

Would you like to be free, and go North?"

ie! eh! he-he-he! he!' replied Patrick Jeames.

'No: I wouldn't go North: I don't want to be free-

asked solemnly, 'will you tell her that a Northerner

'Yes,' quoth Patrick, 'I'll tell her-he ! eh ! he ! he !'

* He gave the real name; of course, I have not imi-

KANSAS.

ny one who is not outspoken against that fraud.

Yours, truly,

JOHN BALL, JR.

'He-he-he-e-e-he-eh-e-e-e !' grinned Bobby.

ing, in fact, like an Incarnate Grin.

' Come here, Bob,' I repeated.

'What's your name, Bobby?'

Jeames,' answered Patrick.

What's your other name?' I asked

'Have you a father and a mother?'

'Mrs. Snooks,' answered Patrick.

Were you ever sold?' I inquired.

remarkable reply of the young slave.

said she was a trump?"

DEAR SIR :

' Patrick,' quoth Bobby.

'Are you a free boy?'

'Are they slaves too?'

Who do you belong to?"

ee, sir, how discontented they all are.'

New York.

For the Liberator. THE PIRST OF AUGUST.

All hail! thou glad, auspicious day, When Freedom's rising band Swept Slavery's blighting curse away, Throughout the Briton's land. A nation slowly gathered strength, As light gleamed on her way : Her fatal bands she burst at length, Upon this hallowed day.

The first fruits of that coming time, The bright millennial day, When Jesus' precepts, so sublime, Shall every nation sway; When right and truth, throughout the earth, Shall reign in every breast, And sorrow shall give place to mirth, And all be truly blest

Before a new, untried ideal, A theory of right, A mighty nation's pride did reel, And vanished in its might. Her golden treasures she poured forth. To cleanse her moral stain; With Freedom's boon of priceless worth Abolished Slavery's reign.

We bless to-day each noble name, That strove this prize to win, And wiped off from their country's fame This taint of deadly sin. May their example move our hearts To work while yet we may; And, spite of Slavery's demon arts, End here her guilty sway. Yes-press we on !- in God's own might We wage this holy war ;-

Firm in the cause of truth and right, fiell's weapons we abhor. No ' Compromise' our flag doth stain. No 'Union's' sanful bands, Forged in its flames of woe and pain. Shall e'er restrain our hands. Salem, Aug. 1st, 1854.

From the Quincy Patriot. INDEPENDENT DAY. BY F. M. ADLINGTON-WRYMOUTH.

'Tis Independent Day, mamma-Why don't they ring the bell? Why don't they shout, and cry huzza ? Dear mother, can you tell? I asked my pa to tell me why The bells had not been rung; With angry looks he passed me by. And bade me hold my tongue, And mutter'd 'twixt his grinding teeth-I blush to tell the chap, The head for which we twin'd the wreath.

Deserves a motley cap.' Last year, they hang'd the colors out, And rang the bells like hum. And all the people march'd about, And had a fife and drum; And now they all look cross or sick-I wish somebody 'd tell-Why is it, mother, tell me quick,

Alas! my son, we have no cause For such rejoicing now: Vile traitors have made wicked laws. To which we all must bow.

Why don't they ring the bell?

Old Massachusetts feels the stroke. Her hills and valleys groan; She cannot bear a Tyrant's yoke, And bow submissive down. A voice is heard along her strand, And echo'd o'er the waves,—
'Curs'd be the fiend who doom'd this land A trap for hunted slaves ! Yet Fillmore wolves and Douglas hounds. Have made it Slavery's hunting grounds.

Why weeps my boy ?-why don't he play? . Oh, mother, need I tell? They've murdered Independent Day ! We ought to toll the bell.

From the National Era. ICHABOD.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER I heard the train's shrill whistle call, I saw an earnest look beseech, And, rather by that look than speech, My neighbor told me all.

And as I thought of Liberty, Marched hand-cuffed down that sworded street, The solid earth beneath my feet Reeled fluid as the sea.

I felt a sense of bitter loss-Shame, tearless grief, and stifling wrath, And loathing fear, as if my path

A serpent stretched across. All love of home, all pride of place, All generous confidence and trust,

Sank smothering in the deep disgust And anguish of disgrace. Down on my native hills of June.

And home's green quiet, hiding all, Fell sudden darkness, like the fall Of midnight upon noon ! And Law, an unloosed manise, strong,

Blood-drupken, through the bl ckness tred. Hoarse-shouting in the ear of God The blasphemy of wrong.

Oh, Mother ! from thy memories proud, Thy old renown, dear Commonwealth, Lend this dead air a breeze of health, And smite with stars this cloud !

'Mother of Freedom! wise and brave. Rise awful in thy strength !' I said; Ah, me ! I spoke but to the dead: I stood upon her grave !

From the National Era. 'TIS THE WORST AND THE BEST.

BY THE WORKSHOP BARD. 'This bill is, at the same time, both the worst and the best bill ever acted upon by Congress.'—Speech of Hon. Charles Sumner, of Mass., on the final passage of the Kansas and Nebraska Bill.

'Tis the worst and the best of the deeds ye have done, And destiny's angel the records shall trace; It shall tell that the race of the traitors is run. And that freemen henceforth shall be found in their

From New Hampshire's tall peaks, frowning darkly and

To the valleys which sleep by the far Western Flood, Shall be echoed the deeds of her recreant son,

Who hath bartered in shame what was purchs with blood. Too long, like the ravenous vultures of war,

Have the traitors been fed, while our rights have been sold ; Those rights, which, to freemen, were dearer by far

Than the gems of a crown in their settings of gold. 'Tis written ! ay, written ! for, lo ! on the wall The pale finger of doom hath engraven it deep; And a voice, which presages your ultimate fall. Is awakened at last, and shall never more sleep

All hail to the Future ! Its promise is ours, Though the storm and the tempest should herald its birth:

Ye shall look, but in vain, for a spirit that cowers; Ye shall learn , for a truth, that there yet is a North !

The pent fires of Freedom at last shall break forth: And Liberty yet shall have whereon to stand, Till she shatters the thrones of the tyrants of Marietta, Ohio, June 14, 1854.

THE LIBERATOR.

A JOURNEY TO CHARLESTON. No. II. BY THE WANDERING GENTILE.

COLORED CONTENTMENT IN VIRGINIA.

Washington Hotel, Wilmington, N. C. April 1, 1854.

WILLIAM LIOND GARRISON : Sin :- I will devote this letter to the narration of

abuse the minds of many Northern men of the belief, kind of privileges; they want their rights.' that the majority of the colored citizens of the South prefer their present bondage to the freedom enjoyed by the African population of the Northern States and the British Provinces. I will relate, with equal willingness, whatever I see of evil or of good in slavery as it exists here ; because I regard the question of slavery as a moral question, and therefore to be determined by pure reason, and neither by social nor historical considerations, nor by the deductions of experience. If Slavery is right, then are the sufferings of the slaves-and sufferings exist-of no moment whatever; and if, on the other hand, it is a wrong, then, also, are the contentment and happiness of the slaves-if they are happy and content-of no importance whatever, as far as the settlement of the question of slavery is concerned.

In walking along one of the streets of Richmond, l was suddenly overtaken by a shower. I entered the store of a fruiterer and confectioner. He was a free man of color. I soon entered into a conversation with him, ascertained his history, and learned several facts which materially altered some of my opinions on the condition of the slaves of Richmond.

He was a mulatto, of about thirty-five years of age. His eye and his demeanor showed that he was a kindhearted, yet a resolute man ; the tone of his voice and the expression of his face proved that he had been long and practically acquainted with grief. He was very in-telligent, and spoke,—a few colored colloquial expres-on his left arm—'but they don't say nothing about sions excepted, -the language of 'our best society.'

He had been a slave, but had bought his freedom ; and since that time had purchased his wife, his brother, his wife's sister, her husband and two children. He was only waiting, he said, until he could buy his sisterin-law and her child, before proceeding to the North, where a man might live without being persecuted on every hand on account of his color."

'You've done very well, indeed,' said I, 'to buy seven persons beside this property'-the house he lived in was his own property-' you're an Abolitionist of the first water !

'Ah! sir,' said the good man in a sad tone, 'I wish I could do something more effectual. It's all I live for.' Before proceeding farther, I may state that, before tioning any of the slaves, or free men of color whom I have hitherto spoken with on the topic of slavery, I I have invariably informed them that I am a Northern I was living at the hotel, I've often heard them say so abolitionist, travelling in the South for the purpose of to travellers. Once, a gentleman from the North said ascertaining the real sentiments of the African popula-to me, 'Well, your people of color seem very happy. I tion on the subject of involuntary bondage. By showing myself to be their friend, I have elicited replies that a better dressed nor a happier looking congregation. could have been obtained by no other method.

are persecuted here, only on account of their color.' are persecuted here, only on account of their color.'

'Indeed!' I answered, 'I wish you would name a few of the methods employed by the white people in tell you they are; one half of them's free people.' 'But He named a host, from which the following items are massa,' said I, 'so they do, and Sunday's the only hap-

is not admissable at courts of justice; the courts commonly, but most erroneously so-called, I mean. There-

ore,

If a white man owes a debt to a man of color, it is im-

If a white man, from any cause or motive, such, for swear that any colored man, whether free or a slave, attempted it, but they put him in jail." was impertinent to him, he can have the unfortunate object of his malice whinned by the public officers.

If a worthless vagabond with a white skin chooses to enter the store of a free man of color, and to steal any but to go there, pay all the taxes, and listen to sermon articles from it, the owner of the property dare not complain, for fear of the municipal lash.

Thus the blacks are always at the mercy of the whites, s position which no uncolored man, I am certain, would be very willing to occupy.

In stating these facts, my informant related an incident, which I shall narrate here, as it is at once a strik- of things?" ing illustration of the injustice practised toward our ren.' and serves to show the practical working of the not such a fool.' law relating to the oaths of persons of the African race.

Some time ago, a white man went to the green market, and was proceeding to put some vegetable (parsely, I believe it was,) into his basket, when the colored woman in attendance asked him if he had measured it. He Church was governed by a Board of Trustees, elected turned round fiercely, and asked her what she meant by by all the churches in the city. Certain it is that the insulting him! Next day he took out a warrant, had the woman brought before the Mayor, and swore, as did his son also, that she had used insolent and abusive language to him. She would have been whipped as usual, we might have the church for — thousand dollars. if several men who were present at the time, and knew (I have forgotten the amount he named.) 'Well, we the old woman to be an honest, inoffensive soul, had not raised it, some how or other, and got the building; but stepped up and sworn that she was guiltless of the offence charged by the complainant. She was accordingly discharged , the white man, however, was not even

2. Although free men of color pay all the municipal taxes levied on the white citizens, they are prohibited lowed to preach at all, if he didn't.' not only from exercising any influence in elections, but

from entering the public square or the cemetery ! 3. Colored men are prohibited from carrying any offensive or defensive weapons.

4. They are not allowed to go abroad after sunset. without a written permit from their owners, or their papers of freedom

If they violate these regulations, they are imprisoned until claimed by their masters, or visited by their traders. friends. If they are free, but without friends to attend When this clergyman first came to Richmond, h to their interests,—hear this, and defend it, if you can said nothing offensive to the human property holders of or dare, ye 'Northern men with Southern principles!' the city. He paid a visit to New England, and came they are kept in jail for a certain period, and then (God back a Christian. He had been a mere theologian be belp them !) are sold into slavery, to pay for the expense incurred by keeping them incarcerated !

Not many years ago, a free girl from the opposite side of the river incautiously entered the city of Rich- that he had lately visited the scenes of his childh

6. All assemblages of colored men, consisting of more than five persons, are illegal. This ordinance is strictly enforced.

6. Women of color are compelled to endure every species of insult. White boys often spit on their dresses days. He spoke of the case of the free white girl sold as they are going to chapel; and if they meet a colored into slavery, which I have related above, which at that female out of doors after sunset, they act still more time was a news item. 'Brethren!' he exclaimed

It shall thrill through the land like a wail from the are expected to endure, and do submit to, in the civilized, Christian, church-adorned city of Richmond, in And a voice shall reply from our forefathers' graves, the middle of the nineteenth century. Strange, is it That 'the soil where the blood of the martyrs was shed, not? Yet, in the free North, the word Abolitionist is often used contemptuously as a nickname. Stranger still, is it not?

In the course of the conversation in which these facts were mentioned, I stated to my colored companion that I had heard the Southern wrongs men of the North very frequently declare that the slaves were perfectly contented with their lot, and would not willingly ex-"Tis the worst and the best'; for abroad through the change it for freedom. I asked him if the slaves of lichmond were contented.

" No, sir, they are not. I know the most of them I've lived here for thirty years ; first, in a hotel where I used to meet dozens of them every day; and in my store here, where I see hundreds from every part of the city and country all the time. They are as discontented as they can be. There's a few of them who're poor ignorant creatures, and have good masters, don't care anything about freedom.'

' How many do you suppose,' I interposed; 'one quar-

'No, sir,' said the store keeper energetically, 'not more than one-tenth.

"What !" I exclaimed, "you don't mean to say that not more than one-tenth of the slaves have good mas-' No. sir.' he answered, ' but I do say, that those who

have good masters are as little contented as those who few facts in relation to the subject of contentment with hare bad masters. Kind treatment is a good thing, but slavery,' in Virginia, which will, I earnestly hope, dis-it isn't liberty, sir; and colored people don't want that

> Do you think that this feeling of discontent is a strong in the country as in the city?' I inquired.

'No, not so strong,' he rejoined. 'In the city they are more intelligent, and the discontented sentiment is stronger, because the colored people have more chance of talking to one another about their hardships. 'Do you think,' I asked, 'that the feelings of dis

ntent have increased during your recollection 'Oh! yes, sir,' he replied, 'it has increased a hur

dred times, especially within the last eight years.'
When I was a boy, the colored people did'nt think much about freedom, because they were allowed a good deal of liberty; but now it seems as if the laws were becoming worse and worse for us every day; we can't enjoy anything now; we can't have the social meetings as we used to have ; and now I tell you, sir, the colored people do think about it a good deal. They run away every good chance they can get. I know about a hundred that's gone North since last new year; most of them got away altogether, and plenty's ready to follow

'Do any of them return ?' I asked.

' No, sir,' said the freeman, ' they've too much sense for that. You can't tell anything at all about the colored people from what the papers say. Whenever one comes back, they make a long string of remarks about them that run away-hundreds-and never come back again ! And just look at the paragraphs about the trials at the courts here ! It'salways 'a worthless negro, or 'a worthless free negro;' they always say that, no difference what his character may be, nor what the

character of the white man who appears against him is. He pointed to a paragraph of this kind in the Dispatch, and gave me a proof that the white accuser of my colored friend to associate as much as possible with the 'worthless free negro' named in it, was a man of a

most disreputable character.

'I was advised by a slavery man to visit your Afri-

can Church here-is it a splendid concern?" 'Yes, sir,' he replied, 'it's a very fine church. thought they would tell you to go there! They always do. That's an old game of theirs. 'Go to the African Church,' they always say to strangers, 'and see how happy our slaves are, and how well they dress !' When ould have been obtained by no other method.

'Yes, massa,' I said, 'but appearances are deceitful.

You don't see their hearts. Many of them that you cuting you; I will avenge you by publishing them.' they look happy,' the gentleman said. 'Very true, 1. The coath of a colored man, whether free or a slave, chance of being all together. They're not allowed

'Oh, no," said the storekeeper, 'colored people are not allowed to enter a pulpit in Virginny. example, as the motive of extorting money, chooses to (I have forgotten the name,) a colored clergyman, once

'How much do you pay your minister?' 'Six hundred dollars a year,' he replied, 'but we don't elect him-we have nothing to do with the church

bout submission to the will of God.' . Does he often expatiate on that duty?

'Very often, very often. One day I heard him say that God had given all this continent to the white man, and that it was our duty to submit." 'Do the colored people,' I asked, 'believe that sort

'Oh! no. sir.' he said, 'one colored man whispered

colored fellow-creatures by some of 'our southern breth-to me as the minister said that,—' He be d—d. God am

Who elects your minister? He explained at great length, but I lost the great part of his answer, in thinking about his negative definition of Deity. I understood him to say that the people who pay the church expenses have neither part

nor lot in the church government. ' Some time since,' said the storekeeper, 'they told us

Does your white minister always preach to suit the

' Ves air.' he answered, 'always. He wouldn't be al-

His wife then told me the history of a northern preacher, at present officiating in the city of New York. a Baptist divine, -who was forced to leave Richmond because he once selected as a text that heavenly com

mand-' Do unto others as ye would that others should

do unte you.' He is laved by the colored people of the city; let him be proud of the hatred of the human flesh-

fore that time. The first text he selected on his return to the city wa the Golden Rule. He commenced his sermon by saying mond, without her certificate of freedom. She was ar- and his early love; had stood in the church where he rested, kept in prison for forty days, and then sold into first experienced the spirit of religion; had looked upon perpetual bondage for the Southern crime of 'being at the walls of the college where he had been trained to fight the good fight of faith; and had stood at his old he was determined, with the aid of the Holy Ghost, to atone, by his future seal, his short-comings in by-gone this is not doing unto others as we would that other

THE NAVAL OUTRAGE he received forty letters from members of his congrega-

The NAVAL COLLARGE.

The destruction of San Juan de Nicaragua, by the American sloop-of-war Cyane, as chronicled in the Era of yesterday, is one of the most brutal, cowardly and infamous actions that have ever disgraced a civilized nation. What greater cruelty and crime could be perpetrated by a band of pirates? If this wholesale destruction has been authorized by the Federal Government, ages will not wash out the stain from the national escutcheon. The guilty parties whether high or low who have authorized would not submit to be spoken to by a Christian cler-'I am not; perhaps, though, I may have seen him in She went up stairs, and brought down his portrait

She went up stairs, and brought down his portrait, which she handled with a delicacy, and looked at with an affection, of which any public man might well have been proud. Such a testimonial, O Douglas, Iscariot, is worth ten thousand Presidencies; such a testimonial thou mightest have won, if thou hadst not basely sold thy soul for the chance of an office!

I asked the freeman if he knew whether or no the laboring and poorer white population of Richmond were in favor of slavery or against it.

'That's a question,' he replied, 'that can't be answered very easily. Hundreds have said to me, when they came into the store, that they detested slavery; but they never talk about it to white prople; they're affailed to do so.'

This outrons was down the national escutcheon. The guilty parties, whether high or low, who have authorized this cowardly act, should be degraded from the stations which they disgrace.

We care not which party was in the right, in the trifling affair which led to the demand of an apology. It is immaterial. There could, under no circumstances, be the slightest justification of the cowardly vengeance which has been taken. It is preposterous to pretend that the honor of the American nation demanded such satisfaction from an insignificant village. The pretence is as false and base as the action is infamous. We predict that the affair will be found to be merely a pretext for the annexation of the town and the adjacent constraints.

This outrons was deviced to a south or which party was in the right, in the trifling affair which led to the demand of an apology. It is immaterial. There could, under no circumstances, be the slightest justification of the cowardly vengeance which has been taken. It is preposterous to pretend that the honor of the American nation demanded such satisfaction from an insignificant village. The pretence is as false and base as the action is infamous. We predict that the affair will be found to be merely a pretext for the annexation of the town and the adjacent constraints.

ofraid to do so.'

(I may state, that, as far as I have had an opportunity of judging hitherto, I am of opinion that the mathematical disprace.

This outrage was doubtless performed by order of the United States Government, and will cover the Administration with merited disgrace. jority of the Southern people in the cities of Richmond

The following account of the place destroyed is taken from the New York Tribune:—

Greytown consisted of about eighty houses, nearly all built of wood, and by far the greater proportion of them constructed in the United States, ' They're afraid to do so ! ' Think of that, ye New England sons of the Revolutionary sires; in America, the land of Liberty, free men, of the Saxon race, are 'afraid' to express their opinions! Southern Rights, my friends!

The Abolitionists of the North are often accused of malignantly misrepresenting the sentiments and the character of the people of the South.

I was informed by the store-keeper whose remarks I have been relating, that the citizens of Richmond very have been relating, that the citizens of Richmond very which number, ten or twelve were from the United States, about taken there on shipboard. One of these and taken there on shipboard. One of these curves have been there of the houses in the new part of the town, which has been built since 1850, were occupied. They have been heretofore occupied, but were deserted from business considerations sometime previous to this affair. The population of Greytown consisted of about 500 persons altogether; of which number, ten or twelve were from the United that the Northern abolitionists want with them is to sell and graphly treat them. The North is pictured almost and cruelly treat them. The North is pictured almost as a place of punishment, where negroes are abused,

When the Cyane appeared before Greytown, and starved and kicked about, for the amusement of the demanded satisfaction starred and kicked about, for the amusement of the demanded satisfaction to the amount of \$24,000 white race. Abolitionist is the synonym for all that is threatening bombardment if not complied with at a given hour, it was not believed by the inhabitants that the town was to be demolished, pillaged and

giving us false characters; for the slaves, be assured, do not believe you; and, perhaps, by continuing to mis-represent us, you may annihilate that party in whom is ashore a launch, with a lieutenant and about twendo not believe you; and, perhaps, by continuing to misrepresent us, you may annihilate that party in whom is
your only hope of safety—the Northern men with the
Southern want of principles.

The free man of color asked me the true character of
the people of the North.

I answered him as a friend of the North, and an admirer of her energy and principles, would be expected
to answer.

He asked me if there was any disrespect shown to

We give below the comments of leading jour-I love the North, but I worship truth.

Why will you, men of the North, close the lips of your conduct to the free men of color among you?

Ah! I you knew what affectionate natures, what press condemnation, possible gentleness:

There are many beside ourselves who will doubt the wisdom of proceeding to such extremities as the bombardment and burning of the village; cs-pecially as a considerable portion of the loss of property will fall upon our own citizens. Considered as a naval achievement, the act confers no onor, as the place was without fortifications, we believe, and the entire population not above 400

The New York Herald says:

timents of the colored population on the subject of sla-Had the gallant Hollins come into the North river, and bombarded and burned Hoboken, he could Some of the slaves, sir,' he said, ' will distrust you, not have damaged his own countrymen more effect-ually. Those who instructed him—the Adminisand so will some of the free people. But don't form your opinions until you ask lots of them. You'll soon tration-could not have struck a more deadly blow at American influence or American enterprise that quarter of the world. Excepting the natu I have followed his advice-with what results, I will feelings of irritation, caused by a disregard of the interests of a few of their own countrymen, we imagine the sardonic joy of the Englishmen on board the British war schooner Bermuda, in witrelate in due time. But, before closing my account of Old Virginny's' slaves, I will relate another incident board the British war schooner Bermuda, in witnessing the extermination of the Americans by their liberty to use, if they chose.

As I was going to the theatre, in ascending Monument street, I overtook a negro boy, of about eight years of

The Evening Post, whose devotion to Democracy who can doubt, styles the proceeding 'The siege and final destruction of an uninhabited city by a United States frigate—a great naval victory.' It

says : diately, I turned round. The boy was leaning on the It was probably the first place that was ever taken after a bombardment, whether by land or by sea, without the loss of life on either side. In that point of view, the fall of Greytown will doubtless cover with additional glory the military portion of the Administration, under whose auspices it was

The Tribune indignantly and truthfully remarks : The more this memorable act, ordered by President Pierce and executed by Commadore Hollins, and base does it appear. And apart from the fact that the town had no means of resistance, and that its overthrow could yield no other glory than may be reaped by any big bully who will beset and beat eless woman or little child, the origin of the whole difficulty is one which gives to the final event a discreditable and monstrous character.

The Courier and Enquirer thus alludes to the out-

It is with pain and mortification we are compelled to comment upon this act of savage cruelty, committed under the deliberate instructions of the United States Government upon a helpless isolated

The New York Mirror says :

The Federal Administration has won its crown 'No; Mrs. Snooks never sold her slaves all her life ing victory, and as death in the embrace of victory is honorable, a cotemporary suggests that the Administration should die. Such a victory ought to I don't see what good sellin' slaves does,' was the very 'She never sold a slave?' I repeated. 'Patrick,' I kill it.

We shall await with interest the issue of this heroic(!) naval exploit, and wish the President and his Cabinet all possible joy in their settlement with the American public, and the French and English claims that will pour in directly for damages to

The Commercial Advertiser closes a long review of the whole proceedings with the following com-

AUBURN, (N. Y.) July 28, 1854. If no facts are brought to light to relieve enormity of the transaction, we trust that there are Please find \$5.00 enclosed, to pay for The Liberators as far as it will go. I do not believe slavery will be abolished before that will be used up in my subscription. We are just beginning to hear the first hum of the coming political fall campaign. I think the propagadists will meet with but small favor in this State.

Western New York will not send one of the stripe, nor come forth out of the universal disgrace into which this act has plunged him, he cannot do better than immediately send out vessels with lumber and car-I think the pro-slavery rascals have laid a rather heavy load this time. It makes a great difference whether they tell white folks that they shall not settle in Kansas, or ask them to turn bloodboards and the

whether they tell white focks that they shall be defined by the stronger. The whole transaction on the part of Mr. Borland and our Government is infinitely meaner than bold in the two cases. The one is a matter of interest; the other is merely a matter of principle;—for the one, and, sent against a little community of some 500 and, sent against a little community of some six or white folks will fight; but for the other, they will only men, women and chidren, and firing some six or talk. We, the people, mean to have Kansas, any how; eight hours at the empty houses and shops from peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must; and while while they had fied; and then, not having been others jar and jangle about questions of interest, please able to destroy the empty town, sending men ashore to set it on fire! Who doubts that we are keep THE LIBERATOR going, as ever heretofore, upon the smartest nation in all creation'

rincipie. No one who believes in an Almighty who is true, who regards all his children alike, who is Father THE FAMOUS VICTORY. The 'exploit' at Greyof all and Lord over all, can doubt the final success.

To be sure, it seems slow work to us, poor mortals, who can live but a little while, and would gladly see a half dozen milleniums in a single life-time. Yet we must it sent the Army and Navy to Boston to put down the traiting Authors Russes. wait for the good time coming, and work the best we the traitor Anthony Burns can to hasten its dawning, and having worked the best THE DESTRUCTION OF SAN JUAN. The New York

Journal of Commerce, condemning the bombard ment of San Juan, remarks: 'We understand tha DANIEL WRIGHT. ment of San Juan, remarks: We understand that a considerable quantity of goods, sent out by some of our merchants for houses in New Grenada, were left at San Juan for greater safety, while the revolution in New Grenada should be in progress. They are doubtless destroyed, together with perhaps an equal amount of English and French property. The ravages of the vomita in Havana, were dreadful. Out of 72 passengers who arrived out in the last Spanish mail steamer, scarcely three weeks since, but twelve were living. Up to the 25th of June the deaths from perty. Its destruction by a government vessel of the United States will, of course, give rise to recla-

MOTORPATHIC CARD. DR. H. HALSTED, formerly of Halsted Hill, Red. ester, N. Y., well known as the author of the rac of chronic and female diseases, has recently purchase and removed to the celebrated ROUND HILL WATE, with improved facilities, he will continue the practice of his peculiar system, in connection with the Hydro pathic Treatment.

Dr. H. was one of the earliest advantage of the present of the present of the peculiar system.

pathic Treatment.

Dr H. was one of the earliest advocates been and still is one of the most successful prof the Water-Cure system. Nevertheless, in ment of Chronic Diseases, and especially the to Woman, experience has taught him that Mor combined with the Water-Cure Treatment, cases much more effectual, and will restor tients who are beyond the reach of Hydror

tients who are beyond the reach of Hydropathy in This has been made apparent in the cure of very an nervous and spinal affections heretofore unreached, of Dyspepsia and Paralysis, and the numerous complicated diseases of the liver and kidneys.

Dr. H. is confident in saying, that in many in standing diseases, Motorpathy is the only available edy. More than seven thousand persons have a successfully treated in his former Institution; and, the improved facilities of Round Hill, Dr. H. locks ward to increased success. Physicians are respectively invited to call, and test for themselves the merit of avertices. system.

As a summer retreat for the friends of patient a others seeking relaxation or pleasure, Round Hill state alone and unrivalled. Its mountain air, limpid value and delightful scenery have given it a world-wide res

tation.

His former Institution at Rochester is for sale. By work on Motorpathy can be obtained by remitting in

postage stamps.
Address H. Halsted, M. D., Round Hill, Northampton, Man

WORCESTE HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTION NO. 1 GLEN STREET.

THIS Institution is under the medical direction of D. SETH ROGERS, and is well arranged for treatment

at all seasons.

TERMS.—Usually from \$7 to \$9 per week. For training without board, \$8 to \$4 per week.

Office hours from 2 to 4, P. M.

April 14.

CAPE COD WATER-CURE.

Establishment of this character is commencing A N Establishment of this character is commencing a Harwich, under the direction of Gilbert Sun. Proprietor, W. Felch, Physician, and Miss Elid S Shith, Assistant.

Miss Smith is a young lady of medical chassing and Dr. Felch has, for many years, been extensive known as a popular teacher of the whole Science of Man, and a successful Practitioner of the Natural Tres-

ease, (the Hydropathic in concurrence with the Mesmeric.)
Several patients can board in Capt. Smith's family.

in a pleasant, rural, healthful location, within a ming the sea shore on Vineyard Sound.

Terms, from \$6 per week to \$9. Address, Dr. W. FELCH, Harwich Port, Mass. WATER-CURE

MRS. LUCINDA HATCH, having had long experi-M ence in Water-Cure treatment, now announces; the public that she has lately made additions to her accommodations, and is prepared to treat successfully attents that may place themselves under her care. Big residence is three miles from Mason Village, the premi erminus of the Peterboro' and Shirley railroads.

Terms, more favorable than at most establish New Ipswich, June 9.

AT NEW IPSWICH, N. H.

New Era in Healing.

CURE BY NUTRITION. DYSPEPSIA, Consumption, Headache, and all form of Diseases, successfully treated by NUTRITIO, without medicine.

To LAROY SUNDERLAND :

To LARCY SUNDERLAND:

DEAR SIR—I take this opportunity to inform you hat you have completely cured me of chewing and smoking tobacco. I am now in perfect health, having gainst thirty pounds during the three months I have been used your treatment by Nutrition. It is worth any amout of money to me, and I thank you a thousand times

H. H. CLARE. South Adams, Mass. May 16, 1854.

Pamphlets of Information, respecting this now method of Cure, for sale at the office of this paper, and sent by mail, free, for one dime, prepaid.

June 9.

DR. NICHOLS'S NEW WORK ON MAR RIAGE.

MARRIAGE: its History, Character, and Results; its Sanctities and its Profanities; its Science and its Facts. Demonstrating its influence, as a civiline institution, on the happiness of the Individual and its Progress of the Race. By T. L. Nichols, M. D., and Mrs. Mary S. Gove Nichols. Price \$1. Just published and for sale by BELA MARSH. 15 Farklingt. Mrs. Mary S. Gove Nichols. Price \$1. Just published and for sale by BELA MARSH, 15 Franklin st. March 3.

THE BIBLE DISCUSSION

OR sale at the Liberator Office, 21 Cornhill, and by Bela Marsh, 15 Franklin street, the 'Great Discussion on the Origin, Character and Tendency of the Bible, between Rev. J. F. Berg, D. D., of Philadel-phia, and Joseph Barker, of Ohio, in January last.' Price, 31 ets. single—\$1.00 for 4 copies.

THE RELIGION OF MANHOOD: or, The Age of Thought. By Dr. J. H. Robinson. Price, 50 cts.

The Philosophy of Creation: unfolding the Laws of the Progressive Development of Nature, and embracing the Philosophy of Man, Spirit, and the Spirit World. By Thomas Paine, through the hand of Horace 6. Wood, Medium. Price, 38 cents.

Free Thoughts concerning Religion: or, Nature versus Theology. By Andrew Jackson Davis. 15 cts. Just published and for sale by BELA MARSH, No. 15 Franklin street.

WHITES DAGUERREOTYPE ROOMS, No. 36 WASHINGTON ST.,

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1840.

TILL continue in successful operation; and having been recently refitted and improved by the addition of a large northern sky-light, (the only one of the kind in the city,) the proprietors feel confident that ther can now offer inducements unsurpassed, if not unequalled, son is expected to take a likeness that is not

Remember the old place, 36 Washington street, near Cornhill.

IMPROVED METHOD OF Champooing and Hair-Dyeing. MADAME CARTEAUX having established herself

over the Comb, Toilet and Perfumery Store of A. Jordan, No. 191 Washington street, (entrance in Norfolk Avenue,) would avail herself of this medium ity for the liberal patronage awarded her, and would respectfully assure them that, by unremitting endex-ors to please, she hopes for a continuance of their fa-Her arrangements for cutting and dreseng Ladies'

and Children's Hair, for Dyeing and Champooing, as such as win the tribute of praise from all.

She has a Hair Restorative which cannot be excelled, as it produces new hair where haldness had taken Her chemical researches have developed an inimita-

ble Hair Dye, warranted not to smut, (a desideratum looked for.) Her Ne Plus Ultra, for renovating the complexion, removing freckles, &c., is fast commercials itself to favor. For all her compounds and their application she warrants satisfaction, or demands no pay Ladies can be waited on at their own residences, of ther room, which will be open from 8, A. M., to 7, M. She has numerous recommendation from the schionable circles of Boston, Providence, and clewhere, which can be seen by those who desire.

REV. THEODORE PARKER'S GREAT SEE-MON ON THE NEBRASKA QUESTION, JUST published and for sale at the Anti-Slavery Office, and at the Commonwealth Office.

Also, for sale at the Anti-Slavery Office, 'An Address delivered in the Broadway Tabernacle, New York, Feb. 24, 1854, by William Lloyd Garrison,' Price, 6 ents, single -60 cents per dozen-\$1 00 for 25 cepts.

March 17.

EVERY NTI-SLAVERY

ROBERT F. W TERMS TWO Five copies w.

OLLARS, if payment lating to the pecu Advertisemen d three times fo The Agents nnsylvania and C The following nittee, but are the paper, viz. EDMUND RING, ENDELL PRILLIPS.

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To the Editors of

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